

The March of Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hoover Assails Acts of NRA
'Back to Americanism,' Is Cry

Black Shirts Take Hitler Oath

Monarchists Miss Hindenburg

Italy Will Expand Air Force

New Orleans Has Strange Fight

FORMER President Herbert Hoover prepares to launch an assault upon outstanding acts and policies of the New Deal. "The Challenge to Human Liberty" is the title of a forthcoming book he has written in his retreat at Palo Alto, Calif. Its pages will vigorously examine the Bill of Rights in the Constitution with relation to the New Deal, as President Roosevelt has invited Americans to do. Through Hoover's friends, Erwin Canham brings the Monitor Hoover's views. The former President believes that while many of the Roosevelt recovery experiments were already on their way, crop restriction and NRA curbs and limiting of industrial output are violating the Bill of Rights. He does not fear Communism as much as armed reprisal by "Fascists." He wants Americanism protected, taught and practiced—Americanism must receive more thought than all the foreign "isms" being shouted at America.

Herbert Hoover's last two years in the White House are appraised by Theodore G. Joslin in the Red Book for September. The former secretary declares his chief defect was lack of power to inspire the people. He lacked personal magnetism, was not a talker. As Hoover emerges back into the public view, Republican leaders hold a meeting at Calvin Coolidge's grave on the anniversary of his becoming President to dedicate their party to economy and the Constitution. President Roosevelt lands at Portland, Oregon—Above the local greeting he probably can hear the distant thunder of a storm about to break on the New Deal.

Berlin sees the 200,000 Black Shirts, the Schutz Staffel, follow the army and navy in taking a rigid oath of fealty to Adolf Hitler. Declaring the title of "President" belongs exclusively to Germany's Grand Old Man, Herr Hitler directs that he be addressed as Der Führer (the leader) and Chancellor. He proposes to deliver the oration at Hindenburg's state funeral at Tannenberg on August 7. Radio broadcasts appeal for strict obedience and loyalty of all Germans. Europe waits for the new regime to show its hand—Doubting, Europe is yet willing to be assured.

Germany lost in von Hindenburg its most influential advocate of restoration of the monarchy. Former British Ambassador Rumbold tells how the late President, while faithful to the republic's status, expressed himself as still monarchist in his views. Will the "free, secret plebiscite" to approve consolidation of the Presidency and Chancellorship, set for Aug. 19, show any freer expression of divergent opinion on the form of government than last November, when 92 per cent, or 40,000,000 Germans, approved Hitler's policies and only 3,000,000 spoiled their ballots in protest? A murmur is now heard in Berlin. Chancellor Hitler's assumption of the Presidency was too automatic, too hasty—it suggested he was waiting for von Hindenburg's shoes.

Italy appears to approve Premier Mussolini's decision to keep pace with Britain and the United States in military aircraft construction. It Luce's intention is made known through a decree appropriating \$100,000,000 for "extraordinary expenses" connected with Italy's aerial defense. Another decree adds \$28,320,000 to the already large budget for naval construction. There can no longer be any doubt that an international arms race is on—its deadliness is impressively expressed in terms of dollars.

Austria's new Cabinet strives to establish peace and prevent civil war. Chancellor Schuschnigg says in his first declaration to the world press that the unemployed will find work only as order prevails. The people, organized in corporations or guilds, are to give their advice on vital matters. He expects them to show they favor the Cabinet's continuation of the Dollfus policies. Germany's naming of Franz von Papen as envoy to Vienna will be considered soon. Schuschnigg strikes at dictatorships—"We do not consider dictatorial ideal for conducting the state."

New Orleans sees the fight between Senator Huey P. Long and Mayor J. Semmes Walmsley for political control of the city grow in intensity. National guardsmen, sent by Governor O. K. Allen at the instance of Long, held the poll books in the city registrar's office. The invasion is opposed by 1400 special policemen. The civil district court orders Long to demolish the National Guard and the 30 lawless advisers the city officials say refusal will bring the Senator to jail for contempt. Long's reply is to rush in still more U. S. men to back up his stand—A U. S. Senator playing "dictator" aided by "storm troopers" is a strange new spectacle.

Roosevelt Lands at Portland On First Leg of Return Trip And Visits Big Dam Projects

Family There to Meet President as Well as Two Members of Cabinet—Rather Expected That New Financing Plan Will Be Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 3—President Roosevelt shortly after noon today stepped into a cross section of the current American scene with all its problems. He returned to the United States, after his month's cruise, to a port which peculiarly typifies the issues awaiting his adjudication. The atmosphere into which he plunged from his carefree wandering on the Pacific is a tense one.
The strike is over and it is not over. Issues are under arbitration and the port is open, but all of the problems remain. These events have had little publicity, but not many yards from where he landed, a party of strikers two days ago assaulted a group of employees who had stuck to the job. Until this morning, the workers had been protected by a gang of notorious "notched gun" men from the back country. Violence, therefore, is not limited to either side.
And yesterday, almost unobserved, Mayor Joseph K. Carson Jr. of Portland and a prominent local committee called on Col. Louis McHenry Howe, the President's political secretary, at a local hotel to implore him to persuade the President to give an interpretation of NRA's famous

Article 7-A which either will guarantee independent labor organizations or remove government sponsorship from them.
The President's alleged halfway position on Article 7-A is held by most citizens on the coast, notably in Portland, to be the cause of current labor troubles. The delegation received scant comfort from Colonel Howe. The President's views on labor troubles, his advisers believe, only signalize their happy termination on the coast.

Against this rather gloomy backdrop, however, a bustling pageant is being enacted. Yesterday, the President's cruiser Houston anchored off Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, where some years ago a shrewd Dutch trader named John Jacob Astor opened an empire and founded a family which is close to that of Mr. Roosevelt. After gaybreak today, the Houston threaded its way up the abnormally low river, one of the continent's mightiest streams, in whose destiny the Executive has displayed particular interest.

Then at noon, to the cheers of tens of thousands of citizens from (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Beck at Plymouth Pays High Tribute To Coolidge Ideal

Condemns Wild Spending of Billions of Dollars

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 3 (R.)—Representative James M. Beck (R.-Pennsylvania), speaking today at exercises in honor of the late Calvin Coolidge, charged that the New Deal had subjugated "individualism" and said that "dictatorial powers are not less dictatorial because they might be politely and apologetically exercised."

Crowds gathered today in this Vermont hamlet, tucked in a pocket of the Green Mountains, to pay homage to Calvin Coolidge on the eleventh anniversary of his induction into office as the thirtieth President of the United States.
On a slope opposite the country graveyard where the former President lies beneath a simple slab, a large grandstand had been erected. Men prominent in the political life of the nation prepared to deliver addresses in eulogy of the farm boy who left the tiny village of Plymouth to ascend the highest post in his country.

Apprentices Sneer at Master
Mr. Beck attacked those who criticized the administration of President Coolidge, saying:
"It is the fashion of some of the academic apprentices, who now constitute an overgrown federal bureaucracy, to sneer at the administration of Calvin Coolidge. Let me remind them that if they, in their various schemes to redistribute wealth, are now able to command the lavish and too-often wanton expenditure of billions of dollars, their opportunity thus to scatter billions is partly due to the wise administration of Calvin Coolidge, which in a few short years had not only paid all the expenses of the Government out of current receipts, but had reduced the national debt by the enormous sum of \$10,000,000,000 in a short 12 months now added \$12,000,000,000 to the national debt, ought not to criticize a President who reduced it by almost the same sum. He reduced the burdens of the people. They have imposed intolerable burdens of debt."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Yankee Schooners Sold to Estonians For Baltic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTHBAY, Maine, Aug. 3—Yankee canoes will stretch to winds of the Baltic as the result of a sale just consummated, whereby Estonian interests have purchased the four-masted schooners Josiah B. Chase and James C. Hamlin, which for years have swung idly at their moorings in Down East waters.
After 10 years of idleness in Boothbay Harbor, the Josiah B. Chase takes on a Finnish crew with exception of the one local able seaman who goes along to teach the finer points of working a Yankee-built vessel. From Eastport and more years of idleness comes the rattle of benches as the plank of anchor chain as the James C. Hamlin faces a new career of usefulness under new owners.

Yankee workmanship and durability went into both vessels when they were built. A close inspection shows them ready with but little preparation for the long beat across the Atlantic to ports of the Baltic. From Copenhagen, their first port of call, the ships that are now Yankee only in character and workmanship will go into Baltic coastal trade, and the bulk of their work the transportation of pulp wood to English ports.
These two, it is said, are but the first of a long line of Yankee keels that will furrow trails to Europe.

Hitler Drops Use of Title Of President

'Führer' and 'Chancellor' Denote Dual Office Now Assumed

Army Swears Loyalty

Schacht and Meissner Named as First Appointments Under Reorganized Régime

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 3—A plebiscite which will be held Aug. 19 to confirm Herr Adolf Hitler's assumption of the presidency is expected to provide an interesting commentary on Der Führer's present position in the eyes of the German nation.
The last time the nation went to the polls—for the Reichstag election in November, 1933—practically the whole nation voted "aye" for Hitlerism. There were 2,000,000 abstentions. Some 3,000,000 bold irreconcilables deliberately spoiled their ballot papers as the only way of showing their disapproval. The rest, the number of nearly 40,000,000 or 92 per cent—voted the National Socialist ticket.

Some Questions
What will they do today? What extent has the enthusiasm for Herr Hitler waned after he has been 18 months in complete control of the machinery of Government? What effect have the events of June 30 had on the leader's popularity? How far will the opposition feel freer today than last year to express an adverse opinion? These are but a few of the host of questions which political observers here are asking themselves.

Decision to hold a plebiscite is ascribed to a natural desire on Herr Hitler's part to eradicate the impression that he was waiting impatiently to step into the late President's shoes. It has certainly been whispered that his swift assumption of power yesterday, only two hours after President Hindenburg's passing, was too automatic—too hasty.

In a letter to Herr Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, Reich President von Hindenburg arranged for the plebiscite, Herr Hitler now declares the people of Germany themselves should have a say in the matter.

His Wording
"The greatness of the departed one," he says, "has given the title of Reich President unique significance. We all feel that this title is connected in an inseparable manner with the name of the great departed. I request you, therefore, to take measures so that in future I shall continue to be addressed both in official and unofficial circles as Leader and Reich Chancellor only. This measure must be valid permanently."

Herr Hitler then adds, "I desire that the legal transference as made by Cabinet to my person, which thus includes, with the functions of Reich Chancellor, those of former Reich President, should receive the sanction of the German people."
"Firmly convinced that all state power should emanate from the people who must therefore endorse it by free and secret vote, I request you, therefore, to place the decisions of the Cabinet, with all necessary additions, before the people for their free approval in a people's plebiscite. Signed—Adolf Hitler."

At the full Cabinet meeting yesterday, it was decided that the German people should be asked to vote their approval of the law which was (Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

College Men Seek Why Arctic Island Doesn't Stay Put

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 3—Fishes hovered again over strike-torn Minneapolis today, this time with its wings spread as if for a happy landing.
Federal mediators, Gov. Floyd B. Olson, the employers and the striking truck drivers strove for an end to the day-long struggle which led to martial law.

After the last two days of guerrilla warfare by the strikers, following the arrest by the military of their leaders, and in which more than a hundred trucks have been stopped and their branches extended by pickets, the strikers' advisory committee, acting for the approximately 200 employers affected by the strike.

The Rev. Francis Hass, representing the National Labor Board, and the E. H. Dunnigan, acting for the Federal Department of Labor, relayed the proposal to the incarcerated strike leaders at the National Guard encampment at the State Fair Grounds and were informed by them that in their opinion the terms were not objectionable except in two or three minor features.

The proposals advanced by the employers meet one of the most important contentions of the strikers—that they must have, in effect, a closed shop with not only the truck drivers and helpers themselves included in the union, but all inside workers except office boys and salesmen. This provision applies only to the so-called market group where there are many employees such as chicken pickers, dressers, etc., not found in other businesses.

In the matter of wages the employers offered 50 cents an hour for drivers and helpers and 45 for inside workers.
One of the requested revisions relates to the reemployment of strikers. The employers offer bars the reinstatement of "any man who is definitely known to have been an active participant in unlawful acts during the present strike." Union leaders wish the wording changed to provide for barring only those convicted of unlawful acts.

Hoover Accepts Roosevelt's Dare And Examines the Bill of Rights

Former President Writes Book, 'The Challenge to Human Liberty'

Covers World Field

Not to Attack New Deal

American Principles

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 3—In a sunny study looking far across this warm and spicy Californian countryside, a man has been thinking and writing of human liberty throughout the world. Most of all, he has been thinking of human liberty in the United States of America, and he intends to indicate where and how he thinks it is being challenged.
The man is Herbert Hoover, and the announcement that he is to publish a book, called "The Challenge to Human Liberty," marks the first break in the impenetrable wall of silence which has settled around the house on San Juan Hill ever since the second man bearing the same name as the first to storm a hill called San Juan entered the White House. Two chapters of the book will be published in a well-known weekly magazine.

The Palo Alto man has been impenetrable only to publicity. Mr. Hoover's friendly contacts have been many. He has even been host to newspaper men and it was his privilege to spend an afternoon with him this week. He talked freely upon all aspects of the present situation in the United States and the world, but he said:

Not for Publication
"You understand that I am not talking for publication."

The very next day, Aug. 1, it was announced that Mr. Hoover's book is to appear in September. Very well, what does Mr. Hoover think about "The Challenge to Human Liberty"? It is impossible to repeat those words which he said in confidence. But Mr. Hoover has plenty of friends hereabouts, and they have a very good idea of his views. Without violating the former President's confidences, I think I can reconstruct from the close and intimate impressions of others, a partial picture of his outlook today.

According to these sources, Mr. Hoover holds a sane middle course. He does not consider, for instance, that the American nation is in dire peril from Communism, Socialism, Nazism, Fascism and the other isms which he will examine in his book.
But he believes that Americanism should receive the careful attention, serious study, analysis and exposition in the United States which foreignisms are receiving.

There is an interesting illustration under Mr. Hoover's windows. The

university has a required course in "citizenship." Some of the students are said to have gone to Mr. Hoover and protested that their young professors were "Communists" and "Socialists" because of their teaching.

The former President, who takes an active interest in the university's development, investigated and found that the young professors were nothing of the kind.

They had simply devoted a great deal of attention to analyzing foreign forms of government, objectively, using the terminology and ideology which has sprung up around these forms. They had failed, as is so often the case in the United States, to build up the same ideology (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

General Strikes Face Strict Ban By Union Chiefs

Situation at Minneapolis Helped by Proposal of Truck Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3—General strikes will be emphatically condemned when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor holds a two-week session here, starting Monday, it was indicated authoritatively today.

Conservative leaders feel that unions cannot afford to go on breaking their contracts with employers, it was emphasized. Such action in San Francisco drew the denunciation of Mr. William Green, president of the federation, and reports on the public reaction there are among the material to be studied next week.

These as pointed out by Mr. Bates:
Boston's per capita fire insurance rates are double those of other big cities. Much of this is due to the great wooden building area of East Boston. Fire apparatus can speed from Boston through the tunnel, insuring added protection. This means a marked cut in insurance rates.

Vast improvement in city beauty and efficiency and an increase in property values along arteries feeding the tunnel. Thus the tunnel should be considered as metropolitan improvement rather than a speculation in self-liquidation.

Suspension of judgment was further asked by Mr. Bates until the following reasons for the tunnel's present lack of income are realized:

1. Completion of the North Shore Artery which will make the tunnel an important link in heavy traffic going to the North Shore and the Newburyport Turnpike. This alone should step up traffic 10 per cent.
2. Completion of the Boston exits which do not attract traffic in their present condition.
3. Change in traffic conditions at Dock Square, which is now an impossible mess with six roads feeding into the square, in turn jumbling up the approach to the tunnel.
4. An educational campaign to let people know what the tunnel is and where it is located, its possibilities for speedier travel, etc.

Considered as a metropolitan improvement, Mr. Bates said that the state could well afford to take money from the highway fund each year to reduce the capital structure of the tunnel until it represented an amount capable of being carried by regular tunnel income.

Milk
Farmers Opportunity
Today saw the effective step of subdividing Massachusetts into 16 milk control units take place. Typi-

Reflection



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Former President Hoover

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Critics of Tunnel Challenged Districting Lowers Milk Costs

Swedish Cadet Ship Towed In

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Tunnel
Suspension of Judgment
Hasty condemnation of the new East Boston Tunnel project because of a rapidly growing deficit was sharply challenged today when Mr. Van Ness Bates, president of the Metropolitan Improvement Association, pointed out reasons for suspending judgment.

Long projected, the tunnel was rushed to completion in keeping with the trend to speed up public works for unemployment relief. Its obvious point of value was its literal moving of the airport next to the business district with tremendous saving in time. Less obvious was its other advantages.

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cal district is No. 1. It takes in Adams, North Adams, Clarksburg, Savoy, Florida and Williamstown. Such a district is easily administered because it is compact. And its compactness points to one of the major reasons for its insuring better income for dairy farmers.

Today milk is shipped back and forth across the state. Under the district arrangement dealers will take milk only from farmers in their own districts. This will immediately cut down transportation costs.
In addition to these savings the farmers working together in such a small area can easily control their fields of action insuring greater efficiency and planning in milk supply and distribution.

The new milk control board has set a minimum price to the farmer which will insure his getting production costs. Efficiency made possible by the district control method would provide him with a profit.
For the first time order today appeared to be in the making out of the chaos which has been the Massachusetts milk industry.

Water Front
at Chapman in Last
"Beached at sea" used to be one of the oldest excuses for the failure of ships to make port on scheduled time but it has become outmoded in these days of iron ships. Today the old excuse became a rather new one to Boston naval officials when the af Chapman, three-masted, full-rigged Swedish training ship arrived in Boston harbor after having been beached 130 miles off shore. She is the first Swedish naval visitor to this port for 27 years and appeared for all her grand spread of canvas, at the end of a private towboat cable, a coast guard cutter having failed to find her. She was towed to the Navy Yard, where official greetings were made.

The af Chapman is in the Swedish merchant marine and is a counterpart of the Nantuxet, the training ship of the Massachusetts Nautical School. The af Chapman is in from Puerto Rico and will make stops at Portsmouth and Casablanca before her return to Malmö.

Under command of Capt. S. A. Wallin, R. S. N., the ship has a crew of 269 men, 200 of whom are ship boys undergoing a five-month cruise in order to get necessary practical sea training. The boys winter at school in academic subjects. Their (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Ten-Year Plan Is Outlined For New England

Victor M. Cutter Is Named Head of Commission in Charge

Centers on Rivers

Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys to Be Like Tennessee Project—Scope Is Wide

Disclosure today of an elaborate 10-year plan for the development of New England's natural resources on a scale commensurate with the Tennessee Valley experiment brought vividly to this section the realization that the New Deal is more than an emergency measure.

Coordination of railroads, development of land, rivers, power plants, parks and highways through the solidifying of all planning agencies represent some of the objectives of the New England Regional Planning Commission, according to Mr. Victor M. Cutter, who was named commission chairman today.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has now completed the organization of the New England Commission, which will carry on its work under the National Resources Board created by executive order of President Roosevelt. New England becomes District No. 1, in the President's long-distance plan, for the conservation, reclamation and potentializing of the nation's natural resources.

Outlines Great Program
With the appointment of its chairman the commission today released an outline of the ambitious program of objectives already adopted. As explained by Mr. Cutter, the commission, at a minimum of expense and in cooperation with existing state and municipal boards, will undertake the following projects:

1. A plan for a 10-year program of public works, including parks, highways and parkways.
2. A study of transportation facilities and suggestions for their coordination.
3. A study of the major existing and desirable land uses.
4. A report on legislation necessary to carry through these plans.

Rivers Are Focal Points

The Connecticut River and its extensive, fertile valley scooping through four New England states is to be a major thread in the pattern of the commission's plans.

Power plants for the manufacturing cities, flood control for mountainous Vermont, navigation extended into the hinterlands, are all projects to be developed in connection with the Connecticut River watershed.

Other specific projects involve the Merrimack River watershed, motor arteries, development of grade separations at intersections, the New England shore line, preservation of areas suitable for the public use, and regional plans of the Providence, Fall River and New Bedford section.

In his statement Mr. Cutter described the general objectives as the coordination of all agencies for conservation, including forests, streams, fish and game, transportation, taking in railroad, air, bus and motor; circulation, to include highway, waterway, foot trail, bridle path; preservation, historic sites, scenic features, and fifth, recreation, taking in interstate reservations and parkways.

Springfield Man Consultant
The first administrative act of Mr. Cutter was the appointment of Mr. Joseph T. Woodruff, planning consultant of Springfield, as commission consultant.

An advisory cooperating committee, comprised of government officials, engineers, architects and representatives of planning bodies, is being organized, Mr. Cutter explained.

He also reassured local jurisdictions that there will be no interference with city or state projects but that the commission will cooperate with state planning boards to coordinate projects crossing state lines into regional and national programs.

Mr. Cutter is a business man, is a director of the New England Mutual Insurance Company, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, a trustee of Dartmouth College and New Hampshire vice-president of the New England Council. His home is in Boston; he has been in New Hampshire.

Industry Absorbs 28,000 Of Ontario Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario labor statistics confirm reports of employment increases in various lines of industry, according to Mr. J. F. Marsh, superintendent of the Employment Bureau. Since Jan. 2 of this year, 28,000 men of the 48,000 listed on the bureau files have been absorbed in industry.

Demand for cooks, chefs and farm help has been steady. Farm placements this year have been greater than for the past five or six years, and much of this employment is continuous throughout the year. Single unemployed men who are living in hotels are being cared for, he went on, and 350 are soon to leave for North Bay district to work on Trans-Canada Airways projects.

Powers Turn to Limited Navies Labor Awaits Bargaining Right Low Rates Boost Electrical Use

Treasury Allows Manufacturers to Use Wood Alcohol
as Denaturant—Newsprint Monopoly Charged
by Publishers—Glider Train Arrives

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gratification over the sudden and unexpected clarification of the naval disarmament question was general throughout Administration circles here today, as the result of the interchange of officially "unofficial" views across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans during the past three years.

It is felt that now every one's position is reasonably clear and that the essential groundwork has been laid for 1935 naval limitations conference. There is no basis as yet for believing that chances for actual disarmament have been materially improved, but it is widely felt in official circles that some of the uncertainties which threatened to wreck the conference in advance have been materially reduced if not entirely eliminated.

Meanwhile NRA's right to interfere with private business was challenged more directly and forcibly than ever before in briefs filed with the Federal Trade Commission by three of the country's great rubber companies and an ice company. The Treasury resorted again to the poisoning of industrial alcohol in its war on smuggling and bootlegging, and labor circles waited intently for a momentarily expected decision by the National Labor Relations Board on the basic question of majority representation.

Naval Limitation: The most significant factor arising out of the interchanges of views on the naval question between Tokyo, London and Washington is that reduction in naval strength is proposed from all three capitals. True, the methods proposed are widely divergent, but at least the respective positions of the three leading naval powers are

now cloaked in terms of a willingness to reduce, rather than an insistence on expanding.

Washington interprets the Tokyo suggestions as meaning that Japan is now perfectly willing to keep its fleet at its present level providing the United States and England will reduce their navies to a somewhat lower ratio. This is the first time, it is pointed out with satisfaction here, that Japanese Government spokesmen have shown a disposition to consider any program which did not directly involve an increase in the Japanese navy.

Of course Washington rejects this proposal in so far as it would change the existing 5-5-3 ratio, but proposes instead a general 20 per cent reduction in all fleets. London is reported as approving this plan with the reservation, however, that the reduction take the form of decreased size of ships rather than a decrease in number. Here Washington wants again disagree, preferring large ships to numerous ships.

It seems on the surface a welter of disagreement. But at least it is clear where everyone stands. London wants smaller ships of the same number. Washington wants fewer ships but of present size. Tokyo wants to stop building, but expects the other naval powers to cut down to the Japanese level.

That with one exception the interchanges of view came from unofficial sources does not affect the conclusions. The Japanese Prime Minister started the sudden burst of interest in the problem. The American Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, took it up here, insisting that he was speaking as a private individual.

But no one here seriously questions the proximity of Mr. Swanson's views to those held by the Administration on questions of naval policy. Similarly London's unofficial views as they reached here were assumed to be an accurate indication of official position there.

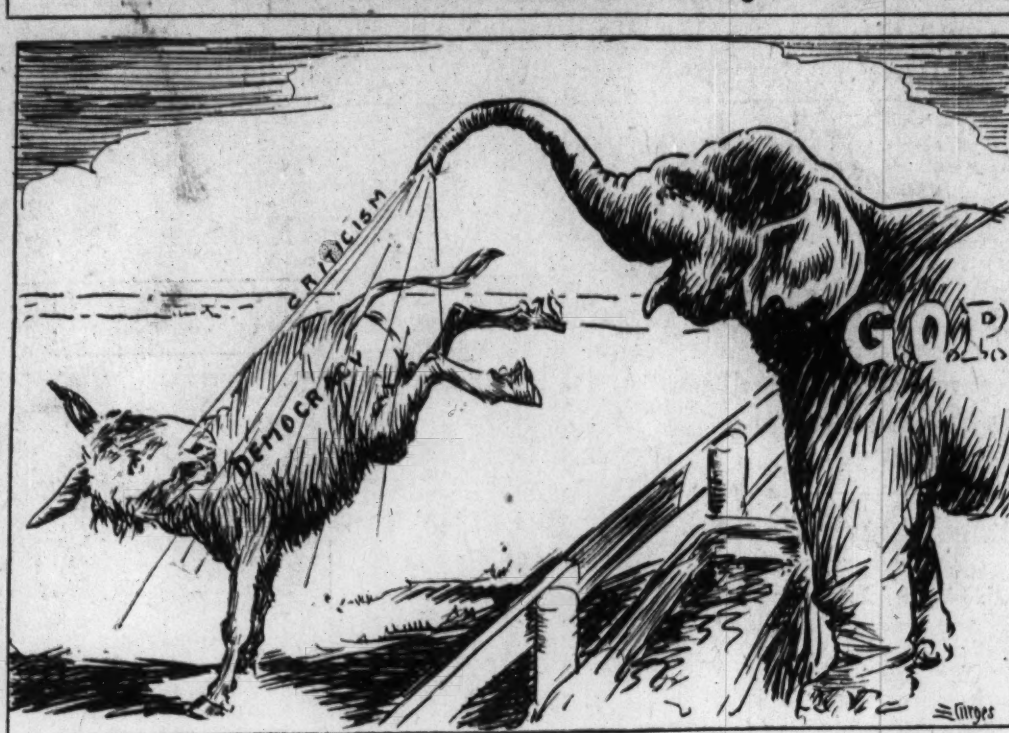
Newsprint Code: Newspaper publishers and their legal advisers appeared before the NRA to charge that the companies which furnish paper are attempting to set up a monopoly that will keep prices high. What the newsprint manufacturers have suggested is an administrative board with broad powers to fix consumption needs.

Mr. Eliza Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, held that the newsprint makers have already violated a federal court antitrust decree and warned that "the time has come when the NRA, instead of listening further to their plans to cloak their illegal acts with administrative sanction should refer their case to the Attorney-General for appropriate action."

Both Mr. Hanson and Mr. Bainbridge Colby, who followed him, declared that the freedom of the press would be menaced if publishers could be told how much paper they may use, from whom they must buy it, and how much they shall pay for it. Mr. Thomas Maguire of the Consumers' Advisory Board said the board favored a planning and advisory unit for the industry, but would revise in part the proposed amendments making it necessary for six of the nine members of the subcommittee to agree before any action can be taken.

Poison in Alcohol: The Treasury reverted to the once-abandoned method of combating the bootleg liquor traffic by the practice of poisoning industrial alcohol with an order again permitting manufacturers to use wood alcohol as a denaturant. Since Jan. 1, 1931, industrial alcohol manufacturers have been required to use noxious small-

Same Game—But the Teams Have Changed Sides



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ing and tasting but nonpoisonous denaturants.

The Treasury explains its order on the order that since liquor is now legal the manufacturers have requested permission to use as a denaturant a substance which is not so offensive to the nostrils. They say the denaturants they have been using have reduced the public demand for industrial alcohol for automobile radiators in winter and for general household purposes.

Treasury officials refused to admit that they were taking this step as a new weapon against bootleggers. But it was accompanied by publication of new regulations governing the rectifying industry which are frankly designed to prevent any diversion of rectified liquors from the plants to bootleg channels. Government locks are to be placed on all rectifiers' bottling tanks and the tax collected prior to bottling.

The general criticism once leveled at the Government for poisoning alcohol is accepted as the reason behind the Treasury's reticence to admit that bootleggers were at least incidentally in view when the new order was promulgated.

TVA Savings: Added reductions in their electric bills are hinted at for residents of Tupelo, Miss., scene of the first experiments with TVA low power rates and promotional activities of the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

Mr. David E. Lillenthal, TVA director, announces that the widespread use of power in the Mississippi town is creating a reserve over all expenses. Pointing out that the residential use of electricity in July showed an increase of 16.2 per cent over June and a 75.4 per cent increase over February, which will be the last month under old rates, the director declared, "These figures demonstrate the great possibilities of low rates."

"I am satisfied from this showing that these Tupelo rates are now too high instead of being too low as was charged when the rates were first set. There is no reason in my mind that these rates cannot be reduced. The present rates will allow the building up of surplus enough to take off the present surcharges on industrial and commercial rates within a year or a year and a half."

A substantial number of industries in Northern Alabama, formerly closed because of losses, are now operating at a profit under the new power rates, Mr. Lillenthal reports.

Supreme Labor Court—Tentative plans for a reshuffling of the Federal Government's labor relations machinery by the practice of demarcation between mediation and the judicial functions of the National Labor Relations Board. If the plans are approved the central board here will concentrate on the judicial functions it possesses and then become a supreme labor court for the country. It will retain its mediation functions but use them only in cases of emergency. For the most part mediation will be left in the hands of the regional labor boards.

Reason for this plan is given as the confusion which resulted in the activities of the old Wagner labor board due to the lack of any distinction between the two types of function.

Incident to the division of mediation from judicial functions will be changed by the structure of the regional labor relations machinery. The 20 regional boards now based on cities will be transformed into 18 boards each with a district within which it will have sole responsibility.

The plan has been drafted by the new labor board. It will be submitted to members of the old Wagner labor board and officials of the Department of Labor. Approval is generally expected.

Glider Train: The first air-mail glider train, carrying 4000 souvenir letters, completed its journey from New York to Washington when the third glider towed by an airplane "locomotive" came to rest in Potomac Park shortly after noon.

The trip did not turn out exactly as planned. The train left New York yesterday morning, but because of rough weather was forced to land and stay overnight at Philadelphia. One glider was dropped off there and another this morning at Baltimore.

Promoted by Mr. Jack O'Meara, 1933 glider champion, the flight was planned as a demonstration of the practical use of gliders. Mr. O'Meara later expects to make other glider train flights in other parts of the country.

Wheat Grown at Airport
City officials received \$443 for one-third of the wheat crop grown on Woodring (Okla.) airport grounds this year.

Monitor Interviews On Aug. 4 and 11

MR. ROLAND H. SHARP, a member of the Editorial Staff of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radio-caster, in the next Monitor interview, Saturday, Aug. 4, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a regular broadcast frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters. On Saturday, Aug. 11, Col. Herbert A. Johnson, Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

Beck Condemns Coolidge Critics

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the American people which will cause our people for a century to come."

Contending that under the New Deal, "individualism" was smothered, he said:

Not New Deal: Square Deal
"If Calvin Coolidge were alive today he would prefer that 'square deal' of individualism to the 'new deal' of bureaucratic regimentation which has changed the American from a citizen to a subject."

"The Constitution never intended to vest all powers over trade and industry in the Federal Government. It prescribed a much narrower channel of power. Each state was to regulate in its own discretion the trade and industry that was in its borders. Today the federal bureaucracy controls all trade and industry within the United States. Never in the history of our nation has there been such an usurpation of power by the Federal Government."

"It cannot be reconciled with the plain provisions of the Constitution, and it cannot be justified on the theory of an emergency for it is a so-called emergency can temporarily suspend the Constitution, then we are living under a government of unlimited powers, for the Federal Government, at any time, when inspired by the lust of power, creates the emergency, then declares its existence, and then arbitrarily suspends the Constitution. That great compact never

authorized the creation of a dictator or a suspension of its mandates."

Speaking of the power behind the New Deal, Mr. Beck said:

"I appreciate that the dictatorial powers of the NRA and the AAA have been exercised by an iron hand veiled in a velvet glove. A pretended spirit of moderation has been one concession to the American spirit but dictatorial powers are not less dictatorial because they might be politely and apologetically exercised."

"You cannot give a bureaucratic official the sword of absolute power and not expect him to use it when the spirit moves him."

The speaker came to the defense of Henry Ford, whom he termed "America's greatest industrialist."

"No one questions," he said, "that Mr. Ford was under no obligation to sign the automobile code. As an individualist he preferred to conduct his business without the protection of the Blue Eagle, which he regarded as an emblem of governmental tyranny. To the administrator of the NRA this was high treason, similar to that when William Tell refused to bow to Gessler's cap in the town of Altorf."

Although Henry Ford was under no legal obligation to sign the code and voluntarily complied with its provisions, the NRA proceeded to injure him in every way that bureaucratic ingenuity could devise. In his case, at least, the Blue Eagle, which to others may seem a harmless domesticated bird, closely resembled the Soviet buzzard."

Austin Defends Coolidge
Senator Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont, after briefly eulogizing Coolidge, launched into a vigorous denunciation of the present Administration.

He interspersed his criticism with quotations from various political pronouncements of Coolidge, showing by implication that the Vermonters' credo was hostile to the ideas of those now in power.

"The right of local self-regulation by a Republican form of government in the several states, guaranteed by the Constitution, has been suspended by Congress," Senator Austin declared.

"The farmer," he said, "so richly deserving a fair return for his labor and investment, now finds himself too strongly fettered in the yoke of officialdom and subject to the lash of criminal prosecution unless he submits to the planning, control and exactions of the Federal Government."

Senator Austin charged "usurpation of states' rights by the federal authority" in the case of the farmer. The business man, he continued, "is policed by a federal bureaucracy."

"The right of the people to security from concentration of all power in the hands of one person has been violated. History demonstrates that this leads to tyranny."

Boston Snapshots

Crowd But No Business—It was a dull day at the lemonade stand operated by half-a-dozen Waltham youngsters. Conversation languished. Finally one had offered to pass the time away by explaining the mechanism of a near-by fire alarm.

An admiring young lady followed him to the box.

"This is how you'd do it if your house caught on fire," he said.

"I see," said his pupil, "just like this."

Three stations responded at once. A large crowd gathered in front of the lemonade stand—but everyone was too busy looking for the fire to buy a cold drink. The fire chief, on discovering the reason for the false alarm, even refused a free glass of cooling beverage—in spite of the warmth of his remarks.

We Quite Agree—A shiny new sign, apparently erected very recently, in the Arnold Arboretum, reads: "No Sking."

Grants in the Fog—Summer residents on the rock-bound coasts of Quantum were surprised on a recent foggy morning to be awakened by sounds which conjured up visions of the circus.

Dreams resolved into thoughts of large, brightly striped balls spinning on the noses of seals.

They sat up in bed, rubbed their eyes, and peered into the slowly lifting fog. They were not disappointed. There on a tiny rocky island were dark, whiskered heads—one, two, three—22 of them were to be seen as visibility improved.

One early riser reported the presence of five of these visitors yesterday on rocks immediately in front of his cottage. At the sound of human footsteps, however, they slid into the water and were seen no more.

String Pulling Popular—The marionette population of Boston is increasing fast. ERA groups are adding to it daily. Mr. Punch's Workshop will probably open its fall season with several new string-operated dolls in addition to its regular troupe of puppet actors, and now plans are being made for a new marionette club at the Children's Museum this fall.

The other day Miss Mildred Seymour, of the museum, took five Jamaica Plain boys to see Miss Jean Martin's presentation of "Peter Rabbit" in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Martin is an expert marionette maker and manipulator. Several years ago she introduced some of her pupils at the Kenmore school to "Tony Sarg's" troupe. They were delighted, and with her help set about making some of their own. Before long Miss Martin became a marionette specialist herself.

The Jamaica Plain boys were enthusiastic about "Peter Rabbit," and immediately insisted that Miss Seymour must organize a marionette class at the Children's Museum. This she consented to do. In the meantime any other children interested in the subject are invited to join the group when it visits another of Jean Martin's performances next Friday.

"Master Skyrark" the story of a boy who knew Shakespeare, will be given. Details of the new club will be learned by phoning Jamaica 1450.

Improvement Shown
An indication of the effects of restrictive legislation on drink consumption and drunkenness, according to Dr. Samuel A. Salter, is shown in convictions which followed emergency licensing legislation during the war and the permanent alterations in the law after the war. During the war, he pointed out, the beer duty was raised from 7s. 9d. a 36-gallon barrel to 15s. a barrel. Result: reduced consumption and an enormous increase in revenue. After the war, said Dr. Salter, a rebate of 1d. a pint was allowed and an immediate rise in consumption took place.

Dr. Salter also pointed out the very great effect of unforgiving abstinence in total abstinence and increasing means of amusement at the disposal of poorer classes.

"The provision of cheap, universal and highly organized forms of locomotion, opening up alternative forms of amusement, probably accounts for the diminution of the drinking habits among individuals under 30 years of age almost more than any other cause," Dr. Salter added.

Deep Sea Fish Carry Lights
Deep-sea fish are usually red or black in color and carry lights on cheeks, head or tail, or rows of lights along their sides like glowing porpoises.

Liquor Opponents Consider Merger Of World Groups

International Congress
Will Debate Proposal
in Special Session

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 3.—Merging of the International Temperance Council and the World League Against Alcohol into one world-wide organization to fight the liquor interests was proposed to the Twentieth International Congress on Alcoholism by a co-ordination subcommittee at the closing session of the congress today.

The proposal is being considered by a special meeting of the International Temperance Council tomorrow when the general congress has broken up.

Purposes
It is suggested by the subcommittee that this body be called the International Temperance Federation. Its objects would be to strengthen temperance action, coordinate collection and distribution of information, make a thorough examination of modern educational systems, extend the International Collegiate Association, keep in closer touch with the League of Nations and governments, and organize periodical international congresses.

The International Temperance Council agrees to the subcommittee's suggestions, an executive committee will meet several times yearly and the appointment of an expert commission of inquiry will be undertaken. It is recommended that the federation shall work in sections, each section raising its own funds. Six sections are proposed, one per continent, and a British section.

Liquor Push Is Felt

Mr. R. A. Monro, on behalf of the co-ordination subcommittee, stressed the need for one united world temperance association, pointing out that the separate organizations are feeling repercussions of the big liquor interest push. Mr. Monro stated that the position of the International Research Bureau at Lausanne is in jeopardy, owing to lack of funds. Seven governments have reduced their subsidies. Temperance workers must unite to keep it working, he said.

"It is in the lack of international cooperation that the present weakness of the temperance movement lies," Mr. Monro declared. "It is here the enemy has gained notable victories, here that retrogressions are apparent right along the line. All who remember the high hopes engendered by prohibition in America cannot fail to be struck by the contrast today. The rise and fall of prohibition had international repercussions, in turn affecting the national movements. Here is the necessity for world organization."

Legislation Important

Active measures on the part of governments can do a great deal to promote sobriety and temperance, declared Dr. Alfred Salter, M. P., in his address on "The Influence of Social Legislation on the Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages."

"Evidence bears out unequivocally Lord Milner's assertion to the House of Lords that it is possible to make people a great deal more sober by suppressing inducement to alcoholic excess," stated Dr. Salter. "Legislation has done much and can do more by fostering the influences making for sobriety, at the same time widening opportunities for a larger, fuller and richer life."

Although it is often difficult to separate the parts played by propaganda, money scarcity and legislation in decreasing the amount of alcohol consumed, Dr. Salter declared, there can be no doubt that a tremendous decrease has occurred of recent years in Britain. A combination of these causes has resulted, he said, in a profound modification in popular habits. And for himself he rated the part played by legislation very highly.

Dr. Salter illustrated his point by reference to the history of liquor legislation in Britain. He showed how bad legislation immediately affected the temperance cause in an adverse manner while other measures, such as those restricting hours of sale, had at once resulted in a reduced consumption of alcoholic drinks.

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Deep-sea fish are usually red or black in color and carry lights on cheeks, head or tail, or rows of lights along their sides like glowing porpoises.

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Critics of Tunnel Challenged Districting Lowers Milk Costs Swedish Cadet Ship Towed In

(Continued from Page 1)
course is for approximately three years.

In honor of her visit numerous functions will be held by various Swedish societies in Greater Boston.

Floating Slot Machines

Two of the harbor's best known boats steamed slowly into port last night. The Steel Pier had aboard its load of excursionists to the Cape while the King Philip, old in the service of fishing trips for landlubbers, groaned against its pier.

Uniformed men suddenly appeared alongside, went aboard. Came the rending of screws torn out of wood and soon a row of slot machines were being carried off the boats on the shoulders of stalwart policemen.

Gambling of the ordinary sort has made little headway in Boston boats. But the slot machine, easy to install, innocent in appearance, opened the way for games of chance. Warrants for arrest were soon made out.

Today vigilant eyes assured boarding passenger that the day's activities would be devoted to plain excursions and fishing.

Politics

Long Federal Fingers

When Secretary Morgenthau issued his order yesterday against any employees of the Treasury Department holding any political jobs, he automatically affected Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of the Port of Boston, also chairman of State Democratic Committee.

But in a state whose Governor nominated Mr. Alfred E. Smith for President, lost to Mr. Roosevelt with bad grace and who as titular head of the Democratic Party has spent much time in attacking the New Deal, the order was received with undisguised suspicion, as somehow a reprisal against Massachusetts.

It so happens that the original Roosevelt-for-President man in Massachusetts, the former Boston mayor, Mr. James M. Curley, wants to be Governor, but lost out at the pre-primary election. Mr. Curley, Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole. Convinced that the convention was a railroaded affair with the Ely anti-Roosevelt forces in control, Mr. Curley decided to run against General Cole in the fall primary.

A large political prize was expected to be awarded by the President to Mr. Curley for his vigorous support. But these expected tokens of appreciation having failed to materialize, Mr. Curley is running for Governor.

Today some local political commentators, with eyes that see no further than the Massachusetts boundaries, thus unacquainted with the Morgenthau order, attempted to make of the Maynard situation a case of belated Administration aid to Mr. Curley, since Mr. Maynard as state chairman has been opposing Mr. Curley, supporting General Cole. Fact was that while dominating the Massachusetts situation the Ely Democrats were helpless against federal fingers extending into this State, but to do so immediately, had to see their state chairman resign rather than give up the important \$8000-a-year job of Collector of the Port.

State House

A Call For Ideas

An appeal to all interested Massachusetts citizens to cooperate was issued today by the Special Legislative Commission established to investigate the problem of unemployment insurance, reserves and benefits. This was it indicated that the fuller information would be sought on legislation particularly affecting every person in the State.

Massachusetts has been a leader in legislative reforms. Thus with the entire country focusing its eyes on unemployment insurance as the great next social aid step, the findings of the Massachusetts commission are fraught with national interest.

Hearings were announced today as follows: Boston, Sept. 5; Worcester, Sept. 6; Springfield, Sept. 7; Lawrence, Sept. 10; New Bedford, Sept. 11; and Boston, Sept. 12.

Unvarying Pressure

Massachusetts helps to keep the spotlight on lobbying by making all interests who try to affect legislation file the costs of their efforts with the State.

Today it was announced that \$102,500 had been spent this last year for legislative agents, counsel, stenographic help and other services. That legislative pressure is a steady, unvarying pressure was indicated by the fact that this year's

total expenditures were just \$81.55 more than the \$102,418.45 spent last year.

Courts

Conservator Must Pay

When Mr. William B. Stearns, acting as conservator, took over the handling of investments for Mrs. Elizabeth H. S. Wood, the stock market was booming. By 1929 her 1926 estate of \$250,000 had been run up to \$650,000. Then came the crash and a loss of \$70,000 in a few months.

Today Mr. Stearns is faced with paying \$70,291 to Mrs. Wood's estate because of the way he invested some of her money. Losses estimated at this amount were considered chargeable to Mr. Stearns's management of the Wood money by Judge George M. Poland of Suffolk Probate Court in an order to pay entered yesterday.

Judge Poland's award, representing but a small part of the estate's loss, is explained in his statement: It was Mr. Stearns's misfortune to be placed in control of this estate at the moment when confusion amounting almost to chaos had come upon the financial world."

Primaries Delay Vacations

Members of the Texas Supreme Court habitually postpone their vacations until after the primary elections because questions of election law invariably come up for determination at the last minute.

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Kaiserism Wanes in Germany With Passing of Hindenburg, Who Said, 'I Am a Monarchist'

There's No Leaning Toward the Hohenzollerns on Part of Der Führer—Former Crown Prince and Other Royalists Join National Socialism

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The monarchist cause in Germany has lost its influence and most influential supporter with the passing of Paul von Hindenburg.

Sir Horace Rumboldt, former British Ambassador to Berlin, radiocasting yesterday, emphasized this anecdote of a conversation he had with President von Hindenburg exactly a year ago.

At the late President's special request, Sir Horace visited Neudeck to pay his respects on giving up his post at the Embassy. When leaving, he congratulated the Field Marshal on his great services to Germany as President of the Republic. Von Hindenburg looked at his visitor for a moment, then said earnestly, "I am a monarchist."

President von Hindenburg's successor, Chancellor Hitler, on the other hand, appears to have no monarchist leanings. "The question of the ultimate state form of the Reich today is not a matter for discussion," Herr Hitler said last January about the same time that monarchist organizations were ordered dissolved.

Meanwhile ex-Crown Prince Wilhelm and his brother, August Wilhelm, have both linked up with the National Socialist Party. So has Prince Friedrich, the ex-Kaiser's grandson who for some time has been an ardent Storm Trooper. The ex-Crown Prince, it was announced last May, joined the National Socialist motor corps whereof an ardent scion of Germany's former ruling house, the Duke of Sax-Coburg and Gotha, was head.

The ex-Kaiser himself, it is stated on authority, is no longer interested

In the question of his own return to the throne. He remains a monarchist, and last January a letter from him appeared in Germany urging his friends to work for restoration of the monarchy so the country might be happy again.

But for himself, according to Prince Friedrich, interviewed in London by the Evening Standard, "The Emperor and I do not talk politics or of the future of Germany. He is past that now. He only wishes to be quiet."

Nevertheless the ex-Kaiser is far from forgetting the great soldier who unwillingly shouldered the Presidency at the time of his country's need. Yesterday he telegraphed to President von Hindenburg's son, Col. Oskar von Hindenburg, "The Kaiser and Kaiserin mourn with sore heart with you and the entire German nation for a life which has been blessed by God."

Roosevelt Lands In Portland, Ore.

(Continued from Page 1)

this city of homes, the President was to land and proceed by motor to the Bonneville Dam, at \$31,000,000 power and navigation project which is an important unit in his vast dream of national planning. A big local reception group, headed by Govs. Julius L. Meier (R) of Oregon and Clarence D. Martin (D) of Washington, welcomes the President here to greet him are Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.

Rather Expect News on Financing The latter two are here because their departments have specific charge over the projects the President is visiting.

Nobody would be surprised if the President has a big "news break" up his sleeve, and that it is likely to concern the Treasury Department. The financing will be required to handle the relief load caused by the drought. Methods of carrying on, annually, the national planning for great areas like the Columbia Basin must be devised so as to be serviced out of yearly budgets. And the hard-pressed farm belt, through which the President is to travel is the area which has always demanded currency inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt still has authority to devalue the dollar from 59.06 to 50 cents. These possibilities are all under discussion.

Dam Under Controversy President Roosevelt's first business back in continental United States is his visit to the Bonneville Dam, 12 miles up the river from Portland. Bonneville is a combined power and navigation project. There is keen agitation here for larger locks to accommodate sea-going vessels instead of mere barges. These locks would cost \$1,250,000 additional, according to the latest estimates. They would permit direct access to wheat lands, timber and heavy mineral sources of the "Inland Empire" of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The project's value as a power source is seriously questioned by authorities. It may develop power at the dam site for 1.2 mills per kilowatt hour as against present cost of 2.3 mills. But the power now sells at an electric iron in Portland for 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour, the difference being made by transmission costs. Two mills out of 2.5 cents is not a great saving, it is pointed out. Moreover, the present supply of electrical power exceeds the existing demand.

It is the Administration view that "cheap power creates its own market." Practical power men here have their doubts. All Portland vibrated with enthusiasm at the vast federal project at its back door. Some employment is given, money is spent

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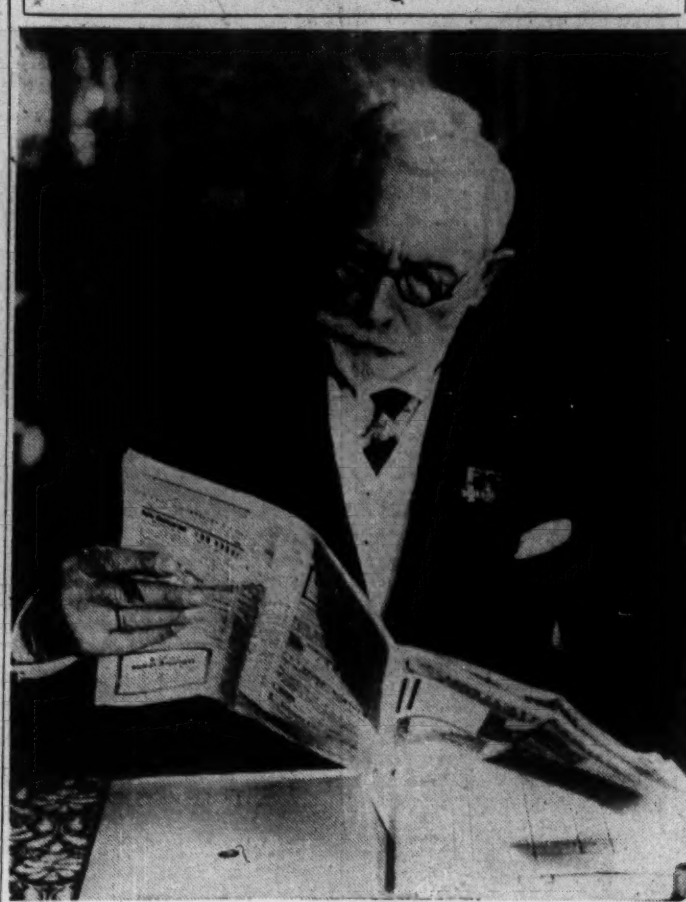
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His Listening-Post?



Wilhelm von Hindenburg
Former Kaiser of Germany Is Said to Consider Himself Definitely
Of the Picture as to Germany's Future, But Has Recently Urged
That Some Member of His Family Should Rule There.

in Portland stores and industries. The navigation possibilities are important. But everybody asks, "Where are they going to sell the power?"

Would Be Small Saving

Moreover, recognizing that the power expenditure in a factory budget is relatively minor, experts wonder just how many industries will be attracted to Portland for a saving of perhaps at most 1 per cent in their total costs.

One serious and interesting problem concerns the Columbia River's \$10,000,000 salmon industry. The fish go to the headwaters of the river every year to spawn, and fingerlings come down again to the sea for their four years of free life in the great ocean. Fish ladders—narrow terraces up the side of the dam, carrying a swift stream of water up which the salmon can jump by easy stages—will perhaps let them get to the spawning grounds.

But the fingerlings cannot descend by the ladders, and must either go over the dam or into the turbines, in either case with disastrous consequences. And in the trail of the salmon come the sea trout.

Now, the Columbia River salmon canneries constitute an industry which cannot be sacrificed. Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams are a serious challenge.

Like a Family Reunion Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Lorena Hickok rode into town last night in a small coupe after an adventurous motor trip from San Francisco. The last lap was over the shoulder of Mt. Hood in the rain.

No guards or secret service men accompanied them. Mr. James Roosevelt checked in from Wyoming to greet his father, and the reunion thus made an extensive family party, augmented by Franklin Jr., and John, who had been on the Hawaiian cruise.

Rumblings of the strikes, premonitions about the gigantic power reserves to be created on the Columbia and a political breddline of eager local leaders who have overwhelmed the presidential secretaries with their importunities constituted the scene behind the scene today as the Chief Executive landed.

On the surface, the Northwest joyfully greeted its leader. But in its cheers was a question, and like the nation it expects an answer.

Hoover Accepts Roosevelt's Dare

(Continued from Page 1)

for Americanism. Here was the national problem in a nutshell. It is this task to which Mr. Hoover is presumably now devoting himself, just as these Stanford instructors, apparently on his advice, have now built up a genuine course in Americanism.

There is reason to believe that the former President still is unwilling to appear to attack the Roosevelt Administration. He has been notably objective in his attitude toward things as they are run from Washington, at least by contrast with some of the more extreme members of his party.

But it is equally clear, according to those here who should know best, that Mr. Hoover believes human liberty is being challenged in the United States today. The crop restriction program which tells a farmer that he may not plant beyond a certain acreage; the NRA curbs and quotas that prevent the industrialist from manufacturing what he can, and selling it at the price he can, seem all in the Hoover view to be violations of fundamental American guarantees in the bill of rights.

Book Will Make Pat Reply The former President's book, therefore, is a direct reply to President Roosevelt's invitation, his last radio address to the nation before leaving for Hawaii, to examine the Bill of Rights. It was started before the Roosevelt challenge, of course, but as a reply it comes pat. It is almost needless to state that Mr. Hoover believes the guarantees of liberty contained in the Bill of Rights and the American Constitution are the fundamental bases of civilization and progress on this continent. The administration that

violates them, he is said to feel, is paving the way for its own failure.

Not the experiments of the Roosevelt Administration—many of which he apparently thinks were already in the American system and would have been tried anyway—but its alleged violation of liberty, seems to be Mr. Hoover's chief preoccupation. Toward the experiments he has many sympathetic leanings, and of course several of them were incubated during his own period in office.

Dramatic Return to Arena Nor does the so-called threat of "Communism," as seen in radical agitation in many parts of the nation, alarm the former President so much as does the Fascist threat of armed reprisals which also are vividly seen in the country.

It is useless to claim that the forthcoming book, "The Challenge to Human Liberty," will be without domestic political implications. However critical the situation abroad, the issues of human liberty are being sought out right here at home. Mr. Hoover intends to make himself the defender of fundamental American principles. This can hardly be classed as less than a return to the public arena.

But, in the opinion of Mr. Hoover's friends, he is fulfilling a patriotic duty. Nobody else in his party, from the Borah wing to the Fletcher wing, is defending human liberty in just this fashion. From his placid sub-tropical retreat, the former President emerges as a political philosopher. He also emerges as a leader who, this time, may strike a chord which will reach widely in the country's popular sentiment.

Not the Only One Many people beside the former President have been thinking about the issues of freedom. They will be interested to hear what he has to say. That is the viewpoint of the Hoover entourage.

This has been delicate ground. To disentangle what may, and what may not, be printed is difficult. But, confidences apart, it is clear that the gates of Palo Alto have swung ajar. The chains were up to bar intruders when I rode up the hill this week. But lounging on the drive was Boris, the former President's faithful valet. He greeted me like a long-lost friend, and hustled me into the house with his own private latchkey.

Mr. Hoover was in his study, working at accumulated material on his desk. He was busy and seemed fit. His hair was much grayer than in Washington. But he was at peace with the world. No grievance lurked there, and no resentment.

Holds No Bitterness His discussion of present affairs was far from bitter; it had none of the intemperance of Republican campaign speakers. It was poised and unprovoked, and there was a fundamental strain of confidence that the American people would reject alien challenges and ultimately come out on top, which belied the gloomy distrusts of many of today's prophets of disaster.

The former President was obviously enjoying the sunshine, and such relaxation as the frolics at San Francisco's famous bohemian grove from which he had just returned. His white flannels and sport shoes were comfortable, his collar not quite so high as it used to be in Washington and the White House seemed somehow very far away.

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Hitler Drops Use of Title Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

passed yesterday uniting the post "Reichschancellor" with that of "Reichspräsident."

Herr Hitler has always made it a cardinal point of his program that he wishes to govern only with the consent of the German people. The exact method followed last October when Germany precipitately left the League of Nations and when the Chancellor asked the German people at the November election to vote for his foreign policy, has been followed this week. First, there is unexpected authoritative article itself, declaring Herr Hitler "the Reichspräsident," and afterwards comes the appeal to the German people to confirm the action.

The tremendous success gained at the polls last November made it clear then that this method of publicly insuring the people's loyalty to the authoritarian dictatorship is extremely valuable. The plebiscite of Aug. 19, therefore, resolves itself into a vote of confidence in the National Socialist Chancellor. The voter must vote for Herr Hitler or against him. It is a clear issue.

For Confidence Vote It is emphasized, however, that this plebiscite is not a democratic decision wherein the German people decide whether Adolf Hitler should become "Reichspräsident." The law passed by the German Cabinet yesterday has given Herr Hitler the power of that post. The plebiscite vote is merely to be a vote of confidence in Herr Hitler.

There will be little doubt of the issue. It is merely a question of the extent of majority, with a controlled press, controlled radio, controlled public meetings. Political opposition to Herr Hitler does not exist locally at all. There is no opposition movement and there are no opposition leaders round whom a formidable opposition could crystallize.

The fact that President Hindenburg actually appointed Herr Hitler as Chancellor and has since blessed all his governmental works is expected to play a great role in influencing popular opinion in Germany. The great old Prussian soldier's willingness to back Herr Hitler is sufficient guarantee for millions of Germans. The Hindenburg judgment, they argue, is not to be questioned.

Another point, greatly in Herr Hitler's favor on the plebiscite, is that there is no one who can vie with him in the popular estimation. None of the various persons who have been put forward as possible presidents are either picturesque enough or important enough to fill the post.

The Hitler assumption of presidential power should strengthen the National Socialist Party and give it a certain dignity it has lacked hitherto. Meanwhile yesterday's sad event, though it has deeply stirred the whole nation, has had little outward effect on the political situation.

Perhaps the most significant outcome is the fact that allegiance of the Reichswehr is now transferred from Paul von Hindenburg to Adolf Hitler, who thus unites not merely the two highest political posts in the Reich, but is the supreme head of all its armed forces.

Gen. Werner von Blomberg's quick action in making the Reichswehr take the oath of allegiance to the new President, and by being at any rate those who fancied the Reichswehr would be hostile to Herr Hitler.

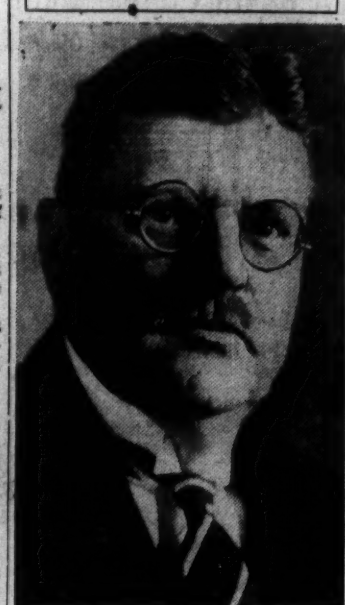
Asks Meissner To Stay Another indication of the strength of Herr Hitler's personal position is seen in the fact that he has requested Dr. Otto Meissner, State Secretary of the late President and his most trusted confidential friend, to continue to manage the bureau of the Reich President.

Dr. Meissner has been State Secretary to Germany's two presidents—Dr. Ebert first and Marshal Hindenburg second. He is known not to have always seen eye-to-eye with Herr Hitler in recent months.

The appointment announced yesterday of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as "locumtenens" in the Ministry of Economics for six months owing to the enforced absence of Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics.

In view of the many urgent and pressing problems connected with national economy and trade it was decided that a temporary head should be put in Dr. Schmitt's place. It is officially announced that it is hoped Dr. Schmitt will be back at his post after his enforced vacation, due to illness.

Asked to Continue



Otto Meissner
He Has Served as Secretary to Two Presidents of Germany

Widespread Storms Take Toll of Eleven; \$1,000,000 in Damage

By the Associated Press

Great Lakes and Atlantic seaboard states counted 11 fatalities, scores injured and more than \$1,000,000 property damage today in the wake of summer storms.

Most of the fatalities, injuries and loss were reported in eastern Michigan, invaded last Thursday by a wind and rain storm which later slashed southern Ontario and northern Ohio. Two fatalities and heavy damage was reported from Cleveland, with three more persons missing.

Bridgeport, N. J., was left without drinking water as storms sent a sudden flood raging through the city, and the west side was virtually isolated from the town proper today when three bridges yielded to waters of the Choansey River, swollen by rainfall estimated at more than seven inches. Between 6000 and 8000 residents were cut off from the business district. Eight houses in a summer colony near Baltimore, Md., were shattered by a tornado.

Crops near Ridgeway, Ont., were washed out by the rain; in other parts of Ontario and in New York State they were benefited. Damage estimated at thousands of dollars resulted at Niagara Falls, N. Y., from an electric storm which swept the Niagara district last night. Trees were uprooted and electric light, trolley and telephone poles were blown down. More than 400 telephone lines and at least 600 telephone stations were out of operation today. Many cellars were flooded.

Virginian Wins Patent On Electric Heat Method

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. William C. Carr, of Glenbrook Hills, Richmond, inventor of a method of heating by means of electricity, has secured a United States patent.

The invention consists essentially of a regenerative heating unit in which the heating chamber is connected with a return tank by a thermally-controlled by-pass and by electrically-controlled means for returning low-temperature condensate to the heating elements. The unit takes up little space. Its operation is said to be noiseless, and free from fumes, dirt or grease.

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Hoover Pictured As Hard Worker By His Secretary

Silence and Refusal to Use Showy Tactics Was Costly, Joslin Declares

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A sympathetic appraisal of Mr. Herbert Hoover during the last two years of his presidential term features an article by Mr. Theodore G. Joslin in the September number of Red Book magazine, on the news stands here today. It is an intimate sketch by Mr. Hoover's secretary from 1931 to 1933 and pictures the Hoover Administration as his friends saw it. The November, 1932, election returns showed that there were approximately 16,000,000 of these friends.

Mr. Joslin's article is the first of a series of three accounts of Mr. Hoover "off the record," and pictures him as a quiet, retiring, earnest worker, totally devoid of a sense of the dramatic and abhorring showmanship. He also stresses Mr. Hoover's propensity for taking blame uncomplainingly when he did not deserve it; of assuming it when it should have been placed on others' shoulders.

Too Often Silent

In a word, Mr. Joslin says, "The silence of Herbert Hoover was oftentimes the cause of trouble." "There were times so critical that had Mr. Hoover publicized the approaching trouble, it might have pushed the nation over the precipice," to use his own words, "Mr. Joslin says, 'Equally certain there were times when he should have talked, but did not. When urged by me on one particular occasion to dramatize what he was doing, he said gravely:

"This is not a showman's job. I will not step out of character. . . . The presidential office in such times as these makes it incumbent upon a man behind a dyke. No sooner is one leak plugged in than it is necessary to rush over and stop another that has broken out. There is no end to it."

To Mr. Hoover, the Presidency was "a 20-ring circus—with a whole lot of bad actors," Mr. Joslin continues, and he was totally indifferent whether he was nominated. He refused to "turn a hand to get another term," leaving it to the Republican National Convention to nominate him or someone else if it wanted to.

Disliked Showmanship Mr. Joslin holds that Mr. Hoover worked under an extremely serious handicap.

"He lacked personal magnetism to those beyond his intimate circle," he continued. "He did not inspire the people."

None of his acts aroused that fire of enthusiasm sufficient to cause them to follow his leadership unquestionably. This was the more marked because he had been portrayed to the American people during the campaign of 1928 as a "miracle man." When trouble came and he refused to act as a showman would have acted in his place, people became uncertain as to his policy.

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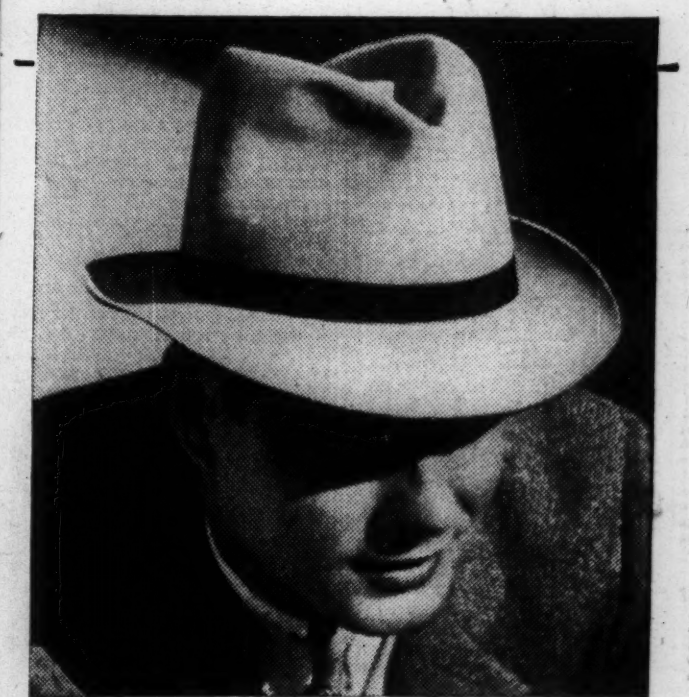
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400 Rooms with tub, shower and chilled drinking water at moderate rates.
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KNOX the Hatter finds this hat Becoming to the most Customers



The Vagabond now has "Ovalized" Sixteenths—
—but the price remains \$5

MANY YEARS AGO, Charles Knox wrote an advertisement that said: "No hat will be sold unless becoming to the customer." You'll agree that's a fine policy—and it is still maintained by Knox the Hatter today.

Probably the reason this Knox Vagabond is so popular is that it seems to suit most men's faces very well. And that's explained by the fact that it can be worn so many different ways. And, it won't crush—even if you roll it up.

The Vagabond now comes in "Ovalized Sixteenths" that give you a custom fit in size and shape. You get the style and comfort of a \$20 Knox—but Vagabond costs only \$5.

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Kre-mel is wholesome, rich in Dextrose and appeals to all appetites. At your grocers.

Code Making Ends, Johnson Says, And Correcting Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

of the charge that increases of wages, pay rolls, and other increases under the recovery program taken as a whole or NRA separately, have not kept ahead of increases in living costs and hence that the result is to retard recovery.

"It is just simply not true. There is not a single study or statistical index to bear it out. Exactly the reverse is true on any angle of approach."

"Especially as to real wages the purchasing power of what workers earn from the very beginning of the President's Administration, it started a sharp upshot."

"It has outdistanced the increase in any other industrial country in the world, and it has steadily increased in this country."

General Johnson declared that business has advanced some 44 per cent from its extreme lows and that this "is a greater advance from a deeper depression than has occurred anywhere and its beginning happens to coincide with the advent of Roosevelt."

"This," he declared, however, "is no time to permit such sudden and explosive a change."

Florida Man Denies Federal Power to Bar Right to Deal in Ice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Delicate restrictive policies leveled on business by the New Deal were challenged today in replies filed with the Federal Trade Commission by the first companies formally charged with violating NRA codes.

The cases, involving a Florida ice company and three rubber firms in various sections of the country, will provide tests as to how far the Administration may go in limiting competition under charges that it is "unfair."

The challenge issued by the Purity Ice Company of Lakeland, Fla., goes to the root of the whole theory of national planning. The ice code stipulates that no new company shall go into the ice business until the code administrator is satisfied that public necessity and convenience require additional capacity.

But Mr. Felix Perlice, of Lakeland, decided to establish a new company and did so without the administrator's consent. Whereupon the NRA asked the Federal Trade Commission to bring suit against him for violation of the code.

Mr. Perlice's reply is significant. Since his company does only intrastate business, he holds that "under the Constitution, it was not necessary for the respondent to apply for and obtain a certificate of public necessity and convenience or permission of any kind from the United States Government, or any of the agencies thereof for the establishment, conduct and operation of an ice manufacturing plant at Lakeland, Florida."

"No power," he holds, "to regulate or prohibit manufacturing has been granted to Congress or under the Constitution."

Delegation of authority from Congress to the President and from him to other agencies makes the section of the code which has been charged with violating "wholly void and of no effect," Mr. Perlice declares.

The Purity Ice Company does only

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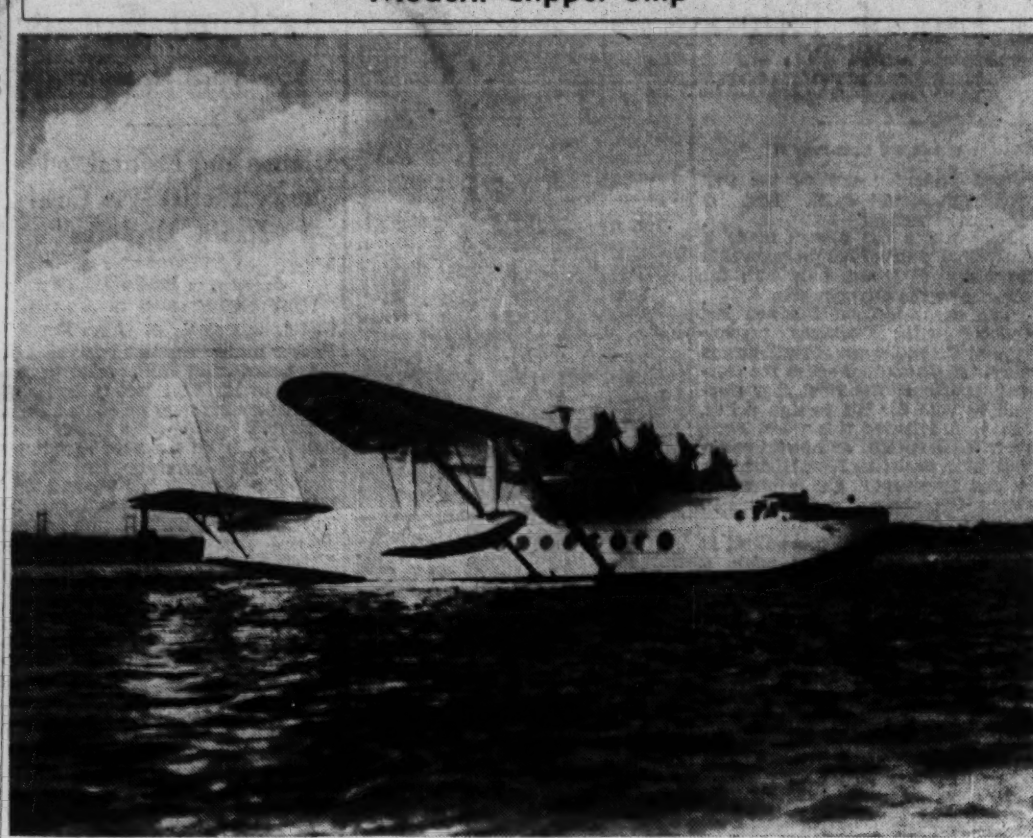
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Craft That Is Expected to Cut Two Days Off Flying Time Between Miami and Buenos Aires.

This giant 40-passenger Sikorsky flying boat poised in the waters off Bridgeport, Conn., and then took off on a test flight preparatory to her acceptance by the Pan American Airways system for use on their South American routes. Significantly, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was aboard when the giant air clipper shattered eight previous world records by ample margins and demonstrated that she is capable of flying any of the

1-32 of Lakeland's ice business, its officers say. It employs only 14 men who might otherwise be out of jobs. The rest of the ice business is done by one firm referred to locally, according to the defendants as the "Ice Trust." If the Purity Ice Company were not in business, they say, this other company would have a monopoly.

Therefore, they charge, in keeping small companies out of business, the code fosters monopoly in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Recovery Act itself which states that "codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises."

Technically, Mr. Perlice defends his actions on the grounds that he had already purchased the machinery for his plant before the code became effective.

The trade commission's next step will be to hold hearings both in the ice and rubber cases. It then issues a decision. If the defendants are ordered to stop their violations, and fail to do so, the case is taken into the federal courts by the commission.

Violations of the rubber manufacturers' code, charged against the Phillips-Baker Rubber Company, the Lacrosse Rubber Mills Company and the Goodwin Rubber Company, involve primarily their failure to file price lists for waterproof and canvas rubber-soled footwear.

Their defense was based partly on a plea that the section of the code was inserted without their knowledge and partly on the contention that to make such information public would lead to the destruction of small industries and hence foster monopoly.

To file schedules of prices and terms of sale, as required by the code, they said, would "permit competitors to know and meet the respondents' prices and to appropriate their customers and by rendering such customers services and advantages which the respondents cannot render."

Boston Art Notes

John Goss

During the month of August The Bookshop for Boys and Girls is showing a group of water colors by John Goss.

It is not often we see solo exhibitions of native artists in aquarelle. Usually they appear in group shows, where somehow they are leveled to average, or subordinated to the central display of pictures by native luminaries. A hierarchy is established, and it is not easy for the gallery visitor to remain free of its influence.

Mr. Goss is unpretentious. He does not ask too much of water color. He meets the medium halfway, trying to be influenced by its inherent qualities, on the one hand, and making an effort to guide it, on the other. The fluid pigment may be brilliant or dull, for him it has beauty in any guise, provided the painter handles it with taste and technical proficiency.

New England furnishes an abundance of subjects which lend themselves to the feet brush. Mr. Goss has painted the seacoast in the vicinity of Rockport. Where the sun shines brightest, he finds the thinnest wash best, making a mere suggestion of color, a mere indication of mass, and in spite of a seeming flimsiness of method, he conjures up a picture, atmospheric and true. In a street scene, he shows what he can do with raw color, unmodified. The effect is sharp and peasant-like, but not as lasting in its charm as the more modest palettes. There are a few scenes in which the light is very dull and where color is reduced almost entirely to neutral. In these pictures he comes closest in quality to his ancestor in aquarelle, Winslow Homer.

As for other subjects, some are more successful than others—woodland scenes, a view of gabled rooftops, and views of small towns on the coast.

D. A.

Auto Thefts Drop in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An automobile is two and one-half times safer from theft today in Chicago than in 1932 when the record was 103 a day, according to the latest report from the Chicago Crime Commission. Latest reports indicate that the number was reduced to 45 during the first part of this year, and at the end of June had dropped to an average of 31 a day.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303b	90kc-WEEI-500m	1230kc-WNAC-24fm	1410kc-WAAB-21fm
8:00 Monitor View News. Chicago Symphony. Frank Dailley and Dance program.	8:00 NBC dance music. Orchestra concert his orchestra. Organ recital.	8:00 NBC dance music. Orchestra concert his orchestra. Organ recital.	8:00 NBC dance music. Orchestra concert his orchestra. Organ recital.
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Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

After Luncheon

Dinner and After

Evening

Late Evening

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Explanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER EXPLANADE—At 8:30. Overture, "Leona No. 3," Beethoven. Ballad from "Hansel and Gretel," Schubert. Song of India, Rimsky-Korsakov. Symphonic Poem, "Dance Macabre," Saint-Saens.

Prelude to Act I, "The Masterpieces of Numbers," Wagner. Prelude to "Lohengrin," Wagner. Overture to "Rienzi," Wagner.

Near-by Summer Theaters

GLoucester—"The Little Theatre."

MAIne—"The Little Theatre."

MARSHFIELD—"The Little Theatre."

Weymouth—"The Little Theatre."

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Strauss Poem by Stokowski

Vigor Marks Tale of Composer's Struggle; Grainger's Folk Tunes Form Contrast

By Stokowski

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Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WKRC, 1230-1240.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WKRC, 1230-1240.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WKRC, 1230-1240.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WKRC, 1230-

The Home Forum

Words

PROBABLY there are no tools we use as often as words—or use as lightly. It is not merely that we are hasty about putting into words thoughts that might better be unexpressed, or that we snatch at loose, inaccurate expressions of quite admirable thoughts that deserve better treatment. It is also our habit to use some words as if they were carryalls that suffice for a hundred purposes; to use them as if they were plain simple things when they are actually made of layer upon layer of superimposed meanings, and still have hanging about them faint old flavors that are part of their character. The majority of our words are so old that they denote much more than is indicated by any dictionary of synonyms. They still retain something from their derivation, something from early usage, and something from the connotations of literature, in addition to the hit-or-miss meanings for which we make them serve in ordinary conversation.

When we go out in a motor car, for example, we have, in proportion to our mechanical gifts, a more or less clear realization of the meaning of such words as brake, tire, gear-shift, and even occult mechanisms like carburetors and manifolds. We say we are going to ride over the turnpike, and we think we know what that word also means. We see a wide, smooth road stretching away for miles upon miles. What we do not see is that which gave the word its significance—a gate across the road made of poles pointed at the upper end, a gate that turns when the toll-keeper has collected a tax from those who cannot pass the "turnpike" until they have paid. From even farther back than that the word evokes far-off historic memory of a weapon held to block the way, a stout pike pointed with iron.

Or it may be that we do not ride over a turnpike, but merely over a highway. That, too, is something more than a mere road or a street. A highway is literally the high way, the chief or main road between two towns. Other roads are byways.

Why take words apart to see what they are made of? A turnpike is a turnpike because that is its name, and all roads are highways unless they are closed by barriers of the highway commission. So why be such a crank about words?

Thank you. That is just the word I wanted. Crank—What is a crank? A handle by which something is turned—an eccentric person. What is the connection between the two meanings? The dictionary says that crank in the latter sense comes

from the adjective cranky, which in turn is derived from crank in its former sense and means full of turns and windings, subject to queer notions. But there is another picture called up by the word, as applied to a boat. A cranky boat is a crazy one, liable to capsize; in the Dutch, *kranken*, to careen. So might not a cranky person be one not properly balanced, an extremist of some sort?

Perhaps I am a crank on the subject of words. I know that the origin of common phrases and idioms will sometimes suddenly puzzle and fascinate me. I read of a cylinder that is hermetically sealed. The word is familiar, but not until this moment has it really captured my attention. Hermetically sounds classic, but I cannot get the connection between sealing a cylinder by fusion and Hermes of the winged sandals, protector of runners, messengers, and all who need to be swift-footed, including pickpockets. There must be some other connection. Ah, Hermes also presided over secrets and in his Egyptian form as Hermes Trismegistus—"three-great Hermes"—was patron of those who tried to penetrate the mysteries of alchemy. So to the process of sealing a cylinder by melting and blending was applied an adjective that still hints of a dark-robed necromancer at work with amulets and crucibles in some lonely tower.

So simple and trite a phrase as "pass muster" is really a metaphor that summons a vision of files on parade, eyes straight ahead, chins up, tunics buttoned, boots cleaned, arm, shining, little finger of the left hand exactly on the outside seam of the breeches. Mustered, they pass inspection—"At ease!" but there is a little shading in the expression "pass muster" as we ordinarily use it. It is the shading expressed by the feelings of Private Smith, who is conscious that one button of his tunic is held by a single thread, or of Private Jones who wonders if the C. O. will see that his belt buckle needs another wipe of the polishing rag. Yes, they both pass muster, but with no margin. So a housewife, surveying an almost imperceptibly lopsided cake, will say with the faintest inner misgiving: "I hope it will pass muster."

Some words have been made to carry almost any kind of burden, so much so that a punctilious writer now avoids them and does not use them when he should. The word "trend" is one of these. "The trend of the times," "the trend of a speech," "the trend of thought," may mean substance, content, implication, or exactly what they should mean—movement—in a certain direction without special emphasis on the course or the goal. Sometimes it happens that one wishes to convey exactly that sense. What a pity, then, not to be able to use the word just because its precision has been obscured by habit.

Literature, which is after all made up of words, contains many derogatory aphorisms about words. "Men of few words are the best men," "Words are but the shadows of action," "Words are like leaves, where they most abound, much fruit of sense is rarely found" (that is Pope's thrust). "Words are the notes of thought and nothing more." There is something to be said on the other side. Many words have beauty of their own in sound or appearance; many have beauty because they represent something beautiful. Still others trail with them some glory from the past, just as others have about them a faint odor of ancient-disrepute. Anna Hemstead Branch has a poem called "Words," in which she speaks of the influence a mother's careful speech can produce on her children's feeling for words:

"My mother has the prettiest tricks Of words and words and words. Her talk comes out as smooth and sleek As breaths of singing birds."

By making her own words "all silver fine," this mother taught her daughter that words are the eyes through which we see the earth. Poor words, vague, meager, hackneyed, unconsidered words, serve after a fashion to convey our visions of the world, but richly laden words can do it far better because they have color and substance of their own—if only we stop to think about them.

There is good reading in the dictionary.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Carlyle Sits to Whistler

While living at Chelsea he (Whistler) had Carlyle as a near neighbor, and of his own notion he painted the portrait that now hangs in Glasgow.

These two extraordinary beings were quite congenial. The dogmatic old philosopher, then past seventy-five, sat day after day to the eccentric painter, who was nearly forty years his junior, as patiently as if he were a professional model, and the latter, in turn, listened to the old man's long and tedious monologues with a patience that was almost a miracle.

One day as he was leaving, quite exhausted, he met at the door a little girl in white, and he asked her name.

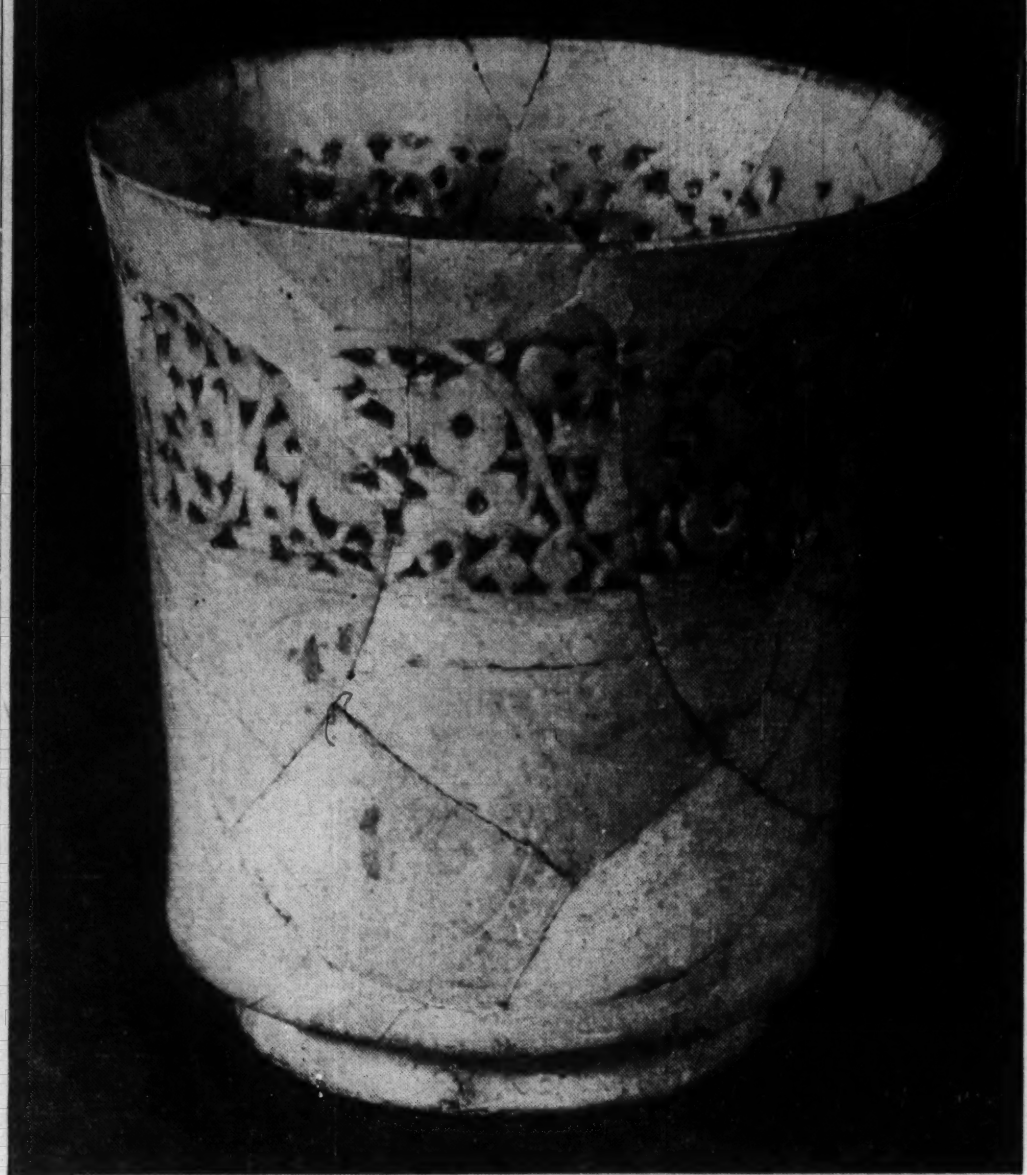
"I am Miss Alexander," she said, primly, "and I am going to have my portrait painted."

The sage shook his head in commiseration, and muttered, as he passed on:

"Puir lassie, puir lassie!"

If proof were required of the underlying sincerity and earnestness of Whistler in those days when the world refused to take him seriously, this long and intimate association with Carlyle would be more than sufficient.

They were neighbors. Carlyle had every opportunity of seeing Whistler on the street and in his studio. Seemingly two beings could not be less sympathetic, and yet the philosopher who had so few good words for anyone, who was the implacable foe of sham and falsehood, who



A Persian Beaker, Decoration Pierced and Filled with Translucent Glaze

ALL the exquisite refinement and sensitive feeling of Persia almost any kind of burden, so much so that a punctilious writer now avoids them and does not use them when he should. The word "trend" is one of these. "The trend of the times," "the trend of a speech," "the trend of thought," may mean substance, content, implication, or exactly what they should mean—movement—in a certain direction without special emphasis on the course or the goal. Sometimes it happens that one wishes to convey exactly that sense. What a pity, then, not to be able to use the word just because its precision has been obscured by habit.

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long grasses, stroking them with a caressing hand as it blows down from the high peaks, and whispering sweet stories of frail flowers, short grass strongly scented, and tumultuous waters that rush away from under melting snows.

The morning is cloudless and brilliant, and this high mountain valley is solitary as a dream. The air is clear and sweet, the light is dazzling (so near we are to the snow peaks), and everywhere there is the fragrance of hay-fields and the cheerful chirp of crickets. Above us feathery grasses on a rocky height are etched delicately against a speedwell blue sky; below us a river, diamonded with sunlight, like flakes of living silver, flows tumultuously out of the deep purple shadow of a narrow gorge, while here at our side a tiny trickle of a stream appears suddenly in the grass and, half invisible, runs down to join it, gathering strength and volume as it goes, staining the grass to a brighter emerald and leaving in its wake a rainbow foam of flowers—large dark gentians and pale anemones, midsummer alpenrose and yellow arnica. There are flowers indeed wherever one looks, but here along this little rivulet they seem to have a more vividly transparent loveliness.

The rushing and tumbling of the waters down there sounds like some mighty orchestra. Making one's way down to the river's brink through the crimson mountain-roses and scattered boulders, one is surprised to discover how many lesser voices have their part in this wonderful volume of sound. Beneath the steady roar and dashing, beneath even the lesser tinklings and gurgles there is a soft singing undertone—a clear purring that runs like a steady pedal on the fluctuating tones of the louder movements. Should one become deeply lost in thought for a moment, other more elusive notes will register themselves subtly on one's consciousness—one seems to hear faintly ringing chimes woven in, like a carillon of fairy bells; or there may come very vividly the sudden illusion of talking voices and smothered laughter. The illusion is only momentary—the river tantalizingly reassumes its ordinary song once more, but the memory remains, and one strains one's ears to catch it again.

The faint ringing notes are very audible this morning; they strengthen, growing louder and louder every second until at length, with a throb of disappointment, we realize that this time, at least, they have nothing to do with the river at all. It is the rhythmic tinkling of sheep-bells, and here, jostling each other, come the sheep—a great flock of them, blocking the narrow road and spreading out over the grass in little eddies and ripples of gray, like an unbroken stream themselves as they round the narrow corner.

We stand quite still, listening and watching, the sun hot on our heads. One by one they pass, silently and vacantly, as though moving in a dream. Now and then one wanders off the road to reach some tempting piece of herbage, then returns to the flock with a faintly apologetic bleat. Their shepherd follows closely behind them—a small quaint man rather like what one imagines Rip Van Winkle must have looked on awakening from his long sleep. He wears an old felt hat that has a slightly mossy look about it, and a corduroy coat and knee-breeches which seem rather to grow on him than to be worn. His face is wrinkled and weathered, but the kindest eyes are in his head, and he looks off to his next customer. Jim had a young assistant whose name I have forgotten. They both wore identical costumes: blue denim trousers and jackets of the same material with coiled straw-hats on their heads—the sort one sees, now, converted into indirect lighting screens by ladies who have art shops. Their pigtales were not wrapped around their heads but gathered into absurdly chignon-like just above the nape of the neck. And their bare feet were tucked into slippers with straw tops.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Concentric

Circles of braided blue, Dove-gray and cherry-red, Wide like ripples in a placid pool. And at their center Where a rock might be, Precise and puring Sits a small gray cat!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLY.

The Smaller Tortoise-shell

To those butterflies which have kept the recollection of the earth's great cycles in their green blood belongs the Smaller Tortoise-shell. He cannot forget the ephemeral summer of the Age of Ice, and so retains his habit of early hibernation. The beginning of August finds him already in his winter quarters, though he is neither warm nor food impels him.

As the Ice Age ended he followed the thawing glaciers horizontally with the crystal flood towards the poles as far as Lapland to the northward, vertically with the skyward-fleeing ice towards the mountain-tops. On climbing expeditions I have found him there at altitudes of over nine thousand feet, and he seemed to feel no need to try life lower down; the nettle which his young ones have to feed on grew up there just as well.

For one day the old mother of all nettles down in the valley had fastened some seeds to the hominoid soles of mountaineers, who carried them up to the huts and wooden bench-pots which offer props for feet and alpenstocks; and there the seeds were left behind, sprouted, struck root and grew into a bush, and to the bush the little mother Tortoise-shell entrusted her future brood.—From "The Life of the Butterfly," by FRIEDRICH SCHNACK, Translated from the German by WINIFRED KATZIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Spolehati se obvykle na Boha

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

R CENÍ, "Zasej čín, sklíd' zvyk," nachází potvrzení v definici slova "zvyk" jako "sklon konati snadné a s rostoucí jistotou, to co děláme často." Čin čerpat vodu kohoutkem u vodní rouře může ilustrovat, že se spolehat na zásobu vody, když znova a znova se obrátíme k kohoutku pro vodu, pro nás je stále potřeba. Takto má být přetvárná naše víra ve stálou užitelnost Božího milosrdenství a takto se má srdce brzy a často obrátit přirozeným popudem pro svou zásobu čistého duchovního občerstvení a podpory, protože ví, že tato zásoba nikdy nemůže být zastavena, a na plyne ze srdce nekonečna.

Představme si, že jedinec, žijící tam, kde je vodu málo a kde se dostane nesehnání, konečně shledá, že může zásobit svůj dům vodou z ohromné nádrže. Stále ještě cítí omezení způsobené jeho věnem v nedostatek vody, on by ji mohl užít velmi šetrně z počátku, boje se upotřebit příliš mnoho tuto novou vodu, aby nebyl zase nedostatek. Pokud by tato združďil bázeň převládala, byl by výsledek stejný pro něho jako kdyby při nedostatek vody, kdežto pouhé otočení kohoutku učinilo by dostatek okamžitě přístupným. Nemí tedy zjistit, že jeho vlastní strach mohl by mu vytvořit smysl nedostatek? Nicméně, čerpaní první číste vody by naznačilo jakousi vodu, že by mohl být více a více; a tak dlouho jak by čerpal, tekla by stálá tok vody, co by mohl potřebovat. Takto by odpadl zvyk omezoval se z bázně a na místo toho nabyli by více odvážli čerpat z tohoto pramene zásoby tak často, jak by povstala potřeba.

Toto je podobné zkušenosti toho, který přichází k Křesťanské Vědě z neplodné země klamavých nadějí a neuspokojivých tužeb; toho, který našel skrovné potoky útechy pomalu tekoucí ve vylučcích řečnických dogmatiků, falešného bohosloví a příliš málo štěstí k uspokojení své potřeby v mlékách studních lidské lásky. První číste studené vody, kterou čerpá z pravdy v Křesťanské Vědě, snad přinese udravení s nějaké tělesné nezády. Sotva doufal, že se toto množství lidské prostřední modlitby, prostřednictvím prostého číste, obrátí se k Bohu. Těm se to zdálo být příliš dobré aby to mohlo být pravdou; a věda málo nebo nic až potu o nezměnné nádrži upotřebitelné zcela uspokojující Boží lásky, snad prozatím si nebude více od jí žádati, stále ještě snaží se obejít se bez Boží pomoci vzhledem k četným druhým potřebám. Ale když pokračuje ve čtení učebnice Křesťanské

Habitually Trusting God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE saying, "Sow an act, reap a habit," finds corroboration in the definition of the word "habit" as "a tendency to do easily and with growing certainty what we do often." The act of drawing water from the faucet may illustrate our confidence in the water supply, as we turn again and again to the faucet for the water which is in constant requisition. So should our faith in the ever-availability of God's loving-kindness be cultivated, and so should the heart turn instinctively, early and often, for its supply of pure spiritual refreshment and sustenance, knowing that this supply can never be shut off, since it flows from the heart of the infinite.

Suppose one living where water is scarce and difficult to obtain should at last find himself able to supply his house with water from an immense reservoir. Still feeling the limitations of his belief in the scarcity of water, he at first might be sparing in his use of it, afraid to avail himself too freely of his new privilege, lest there again be an insufficiency. So long as this inhibiting fear prevailed, the result would be the same to him as though there were a water famine, while the mere turning of the faucet would make an

abundance instantly accessible. Is it not evident, then, that his own fear might produce for him a sense of famine? Nevertheless, the drawing of the first cupful of water would indicate some faith that there was more and still more to come; and so long as he continued to draw, there would continue to pour forth all he could use. Thus he would lose the habit of stinting himself through fear, and acquire, instead, more confidence to draw on his source of supply as often as need might arise.

This is analogous to the experience of one who comes to Christian Science from the barren land of disappointed hopes and unsatisfied longings; one who has found scant streams of comfort trickling along the dry beds of dogmatic, false theology, and too little happiness to meet his need in the shallow wells of human affection. The first cup of cold water that he draws from the truth in Christian Science, brings, perhaps, the healing of some physical trouble. He had hardly hoped that this could take place through prayer, through the simple act of turning to God. It seemed almost too good to be true; and, knowing little or nothing as yet of the immeasurable reservoir of God's available, all-satisfying love, for the time being he may make no further requisition upon it, still trying to get along without God's help in regard to numerous other needs. But as he continues to read the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and hears more of the experiences of his fellow students who are applying the truth in solving the various problems which beset them, he learns to turn oftener and with increasing confidence to the ever ready supply.

The student finds that the more he draws upon divine Love the more he has of strength and health, of wisdom, and of love for his fellow men. Gradually the glad assurance fills his thought that there is something which can meet all his needs—something which does not "perish with the using," but which is rather "the Science that operates unspent." To use Mrs. Eddy's words on page 353 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." This gives him a sense of spiritual security and sufficiency such as he never felt before. Neither timidity nor false self-dependence can any longer keep him from applying consistently to God for help in everything. He learns the truth of these words in the Christian Science textbook (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fountain which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

The student also learns the meaning and value of the Scriptural admonitions to be "instant in prayer" and to "pray without ceasing" for prayer, as Christian Science teaches, is more than an occasional petition; it is an entire reliance upon God, a constant communion with Him. Through this earnest seeking to acquaint himself with God, the student becomes increasingly aware of the divine presence and power; he comes to expect and to behold "the wonders wrought by infinite, incorporeal Love, to whom all things are possible" (ibid.). Christian Science shows him how, through prayer, to draw on the infinite, inexhaustible source of good for all human need, with the same simple directness with which he turns the faucet to draw water for his need. It teaches him to share what he receives, and thus keep his thought wide open to receive the full, ever flowing mercies of God. Then is the rich promise continually fulfilled: "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures. For with thee is the fountain of life." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané Eddy, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Vegetable-Man

In the life of any San Francisco child born before the dawn of the present century the Chinese were a very real factor. If your family was not opulent enough to hire a Chinaman for a cook, it at least could boast a Chinese vegetable-man who came to your house every morning—and there was always the once-a-week visit of the laundry man. The cook in your kitchen smuggled spicy cookies to you, especially if you were a male child, the vegetable-man gave you an apple, and, at New Years, even the laundryman brought you dried lichees nuts. With the result that you grew to have a real affection for them.

My earliest recollection, almost, was of Jim, our vegetable-man. He might have seemed very tall if his shoulders had not been sagged as the result of two enormous vegetable baskets which dangled from a stout bamboo pole slung across his shoulder. He always reached our house at about nine in the morning. By that time, his baskets were only half-filled, but they were still heavy enough to make him grunt as he swung them into place and trotted off to his next customer. Jim had a young assistant whose name I have forgotten. They both wore identical costumes: blue denim trousers and jackets of the same material with coiled straw-hats on their heads—the sort one sees, now, converted into indirect lighting screens by ladies who have art shops. Their pigtales were not wrapped around their heads but gathered into absurdly chignon-like just above the nape of the neck. And their bare feet were tucked into slippers with straw tops.

They came through a side alleyway into our back yard and let out a little sigh of anticipation as they moved their straw-stuffed and water-soaked baskets from their bronze foreheads. For it was an unwritten law of the household that, breakfast over, both porridge and coffee pots were to be shoved back on the kitchen range for final ravishment at the hands of Jim and his assistant. Far be it from me to question the motives of my ever hospitable grandmother—she had Dutch blood in her veins and the Dutch tradition that visitors should go from her house refreshed—but I am quite sure she lost nothing by this kindly hospitality to her heathen friends. Surely my brother and I did not. There was always a ripe strawberry or two, or a yellow apricot, or a bunch of grapes that found their way into our hands and was not marked down on the reckoning. Jim's face was like a wrinkled crab-apple and nothing could have been warmer than the smile that disclosed a row of yellow teeth as he sat upon our kitchen steps in the faint morning sunshine, eating his bowl of sticky oatmeal and gulping down his coffee. He had been going since four in the morning, remember, and he would be equally on his feet until late afternoon.

One day a new vegetable-man came. Jim had gone home to China on one of his periodical visits to his wife. A year later he was back, bringing us all presents of embroidered silk handkerchiefs and boxes of sandalwood. From "San Francisco Chignons" just above the nape of the neck. And their bare feet were tucked into slippers with straw tops.

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Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Autumn Models That Will Grace the Campus

Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Pre-View Into the Quadrangle

Two-Piece Suits and Sheer Wools for College Wear

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SNOOP is the word if you want to find out how the styles are going to be for college girls this autumn. Buyers are hiding in storerooms the few models they have collected already and don't want to bring them out until the grand opening of "College Shops" in the middle of August. But occasionally there is a back staircase, if only a metaphorical one, and a kind of secret who will allow you to peek into the closet.

Thus the present writer saw a day or two ago a few designs which spoke clearly of certain trends. Wamamaker, for instance, revealed three models, one for the classroom, one for the campus and one for afternoon functions. The classroom costume illustrates the vogue for two-piece frocks. The skirt is brown wool, the blouse a nasturtium-colored wool; it closes with brown wooden buckles—which, together with wooden buttons, are high style and thoroughly collegiate, and it is nipped in by one of the smart belts with cord and lacing entanglements in front, which in the street girls particularly at the present time. The campus suit is tweed, its skirt and reefer coat being of gray check, its jersey blouse of hunter's green, which is used again to line the entire reefer. The tailoring throughout demonstrates the attention paid to detail. On the left side of the blouse is a pocket placed at a tilt and cut off obliquely at one corner. It is like a sudden smile upon a serious face. The sleeve of the reefer is full at the elbow and slim in the wrist, the cuff being built up of a series of somewhat intricate pieces. The coat pockets and the collar and lapels are military in effect—although decidedly pacific in intention!

New Ideas and Old Friends

The afternoon frock is fashioned of black crepe, satin-backed, and this satin side is used for the trimming. The dress fastens straight down the front from the bottom of a yoke almost to the hemline, with large, flat buttons, satin-covered. The satin yoke extends straight across the chest and drapes into a high neckline—an important style point. The satin belt is fastened with loops of silk cord and a buckle of brilliant metal achieves the perfect collegiate sophistication.

Plaids are not only holding their own but crisscrossing more fashion territory than ever. Sheer wools are going to be a strong fall item and many of them will be trimmed with wool lace. Sweaters will probably dominate blouses, adopting from them many of their interesting features. Brown, green and the rust gamut will paint the campus with a perpetual autumn. Remarkable offerings of hand-knit costumes were promised. Wamamaker has in reserve a hand-knit frock which will sell for \$16.75.

Stretching a Point

Newest of all are the dresses and suits made of wool into which latex has been woven. The human body in normal activity exerts upon the

fabrics in which it is clothed a stretch of from 15 to 20 per cent. When this strain is laid on ordinary yarns, they are likely to grow slack and fail to recover their original resiliency, so that the cloth woven from them begins to undulate and sag, resulting in a garment whose fit becomes unsatisfactory and whose durability is impaired. Latex is a patented yarn which has in its core an elastic filament, not rubber but a chemical compound, which maintains its come-back against exposure to water, soap, dry cleaning, perspiration, heat and cold. The fabrics woven from it will stretch and yet always return to their original shape.

The value of this quality is particularly apparent in the case of garments made for riding, skiing, sailing and the other active sports, and the latex core may be woven into cotton or silk as well as into wool yarns, it may justly be said to open a new epoch in costume. A tennis or golf costume can be so cut from one of these fabrics as to mold the figure, and yet the latex thread will enable the wearer to swing her racket or golf club and to jump about with as much freedom as if she were clad in the baggiest clothes. When she is again in repose, the costume will at once

return to its flattering silhouette. To every sportswoman this is a matter of interest, and to every girl who dresses on a small budget, the greater endurance of these resilient fabrics, which suffer almost nothing from strain and friction, will be a source of rejoicing.

This is not the entire story, however. Ready-made clothes are cut for ideal, standard-sized figures, whereas many girls depart from this criterion by adding an inch here and there. These small discrepancies are perfectly taken care of by the latex stretch, so that fewer alterations, and in some cases none at all, are necessary even though the wearer is quite differently proportioned from the model.

College Specials

Except when purposely stretched between the hands there is nothing in the appearance of these textiles to indicate their particular attribute. They are produced in practically every weave and pattern which has present fashion approval and are made up into garments by such a number of manufacturers that variety of design is assured. The writer witnessed very lately a showing of 29 costumes, just that number of manufacturers. She was told that a number of college shops in the department stores are planning to promote this line in their August openings.

The college girl will probably not wear the very large berets under which the rest of us are expecting to rush to cover in the fall. Small tams and smartly tailored felts express the college view of what a hat should be, at least as far as the academic shadow extends.

Creole Days and Dinners

In the French Quarter One Dined at Madame Biguetti's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE French Quarter of New Orleans and opposite the old French Market was "Madame Biguetti's," a restaurant with all the flavor of famous old ones in the Latin Quarter of Paris. In Madame Biguetti's register are signatures of many notables, including that of Charles Dickens inscribed over one of his poems, and interesting autographs of visiting European nobility and royalty. (The Prince of Wales and Grand Duke Alexis enjoyed her hospitality.) For Madame, before serving one of her famous Suiway Creole dinners, always requested her guests to register in the visitors' book.

Madame Biguetti served only one meal each week, on Sunday, from eleven o'clock until two; and this was a banquet rather than a meal, though at only one dollar a plate. Just 21 guests were seated at the long table, and such was the demand in those days that it was necessary to reserve places several weeks in advance.

To reach this *salle à manger* one climbed a stairway from the street to the second floor to a barn-like room. Behind this large hall was the kitchen, and its doors to the dining room stood always open allowing the favored guests properly to develop a zest from its savory odors while viewing the basting of the huge

roast and watching the deft tossing of salad in a large wooden bowl. Madame arranged the table; and Madame, while acting as *chef de cuisine* and overseeing colored "help"—for, "comme il faut," said she—served the dinner. It was Madame who prepared and served the omelette for which Biguetti's was noted.

When the battleship Louisiana was christened in the seventies and following the presentation of a splendid silver service to the vessel by the State of Louisiana, the commanding officer and his staff were entertained as guests of the State at Madame Biguetti's. The mental picture en *tableau vivant* as they were seated by Madame according to rank and in all the dignity of gold braid and official manner presents itself, and we can almost smell the tempting viands she served them over the sheen of French linen and the luster of cut glass and shining silver.

Madame employed no menu card. The dinner was served, and guests enjoyed the three-hour period of service in visiting or listening to the entertainment in the way of toasts and speeches on formal occasions. Among famous dishes known to guests of Madame Biguetti are the following:

- Louisiana Creole Gumbo**
Louisiana Creole Gumbo is made with crab, chicken, or shrimp thus: In a one-gallon saucepot put 1 two-pound can of tomatoes passed through colander, and add 1 quart of water. Let come to a hard boil, set on back of stove, and let simmer, stirring occasionally and keeping saucepot well covered. In 5 tablespoons of olive oil fry until well done, finely chopped 1/2 pound of veal and 1/4 pound raw cured ham, and remove meats to saucepot. In the same oil fry in a light brown, being careful not to burn or scorch 3 red onions slice of goose egg; and add onions with oil to pot. Chop fine 8 good-sized pods (cloves) of garlic

- and drop in pot; chop fine 2 large sweet peppers and 1 small handful finely chopped parsley. Let "pot" simmer for 2 hours. Open 1 two-pound can of okra (or use fresh okra pods boiled 30 minutes if large) and keep hot with can in hot water until ready to use. Now after pot has simmered its full two hours, add 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce; 10 minutes before serving add 3 rounded teaspoons of salt 1 level teaspoon of black pepper 2 hot green peppers, length of finger. Add the shrimp, chicken or crab. For shrimp gumbo use 2 pounds of fresh shrimp boiled an hour, shelled, and black line removed. Add okra and shrimps last.

The dry rice served with Louisiana Gumbo, in large spoonfuls covered with the sauce, is prepared as follows: Wash several times and drop by large spoonfuls into boiling salted water and cook until a grain of rice mashes easily between finger and thumb with no hardness in it; drain rice in colander and pour through it cold water to remove scum. Put colander in moderate oven and dry

- when each grain will stand out separately.
Madame Biguetti Omelette
First prepare the Creole Sauce thus: Chop fine the following ingredients: 1 pound of tomatoes, or canned in small size, 2 stalks of celery and handful of leaves 1 good sized onion 1 hot green pepper, size of finger, 2 tablespoons raw cured ham. Mix, and thicken with 1 teaspoon cornstarch dissolved in milk while sauce is cooking. This keeps sauce in place when omelette is rolled. For the omelette, break and separate as for cake,

6 eggs; beat whites until stiff and yolks until nearly white. Put in skillet 3 tablespoons olive oil, and when hot but not burning, fold yolks into whites and pour easily into skillet. When omelette is setting, line the sauce across the center, slip pancake turner under edge of omelette and roll.
Fish Baked Brick-Kiln Style
The chef d'œuvre of the Biguetti dinner was the fish in season, usually Red Snapper, baked in brick-kiln fashion and served with highly flavored sauce made with the basic Creole Sauce and the addition of Louisiana Hot Pepper Sauce, or any of the bottled meat sauces. The fish



Ewing Galloway

One of Many Beautiful Homes in the American South

"Shadows," a Notable Colonial House in the Evangeline Country of Louisiana, Recalls a Home Tradition Precious to All Americans.
When one thinks of the Old South and the romantic beauty of the days now found only in story and song, such places as this come to thought. "Shadows" is the Weeks' family mansion, built some 150 years ago at New Iberia, La., heart of the Acadian region. Under venerable trees hung with Spanish moss, it stands with

is left with scales on, and is folded in heavy brown wrapping paper; it is then covered to the thickness of one inch with mud-pie and put in pan with a small amount of water to prevent sticking, then placed in moderate oven until the mud-pie is thoroughly baked and cracks away. Remove from oven and break off the "brick-kiln" cover, remove paper and scales together. Now cover the fish with sauce and return to oven for 20 minutes to season. (The fish, after having been cleaned, may also have had salt and pepper shaken inside.) This method of baking retains all the fine flavor of the fish.

Ragout of Beef
For Ragout of Beef, Grind a tomato, cut a tender steak of beef in pieces 2x3 inches, and fry in olive oil. Pour over the cooked meat the same Creole Sauce as given for Louisiana Creole Gumbo. Serve one large spoonful of creamed potatoes with this.

Fried Young Chicken
For Saute au volaille tomate, fry, instead of beef, the cut pieces of young chicken. Cover it with Creole Sauce. Serve buttered asparagus tips dressed with a little vinegar.

French Dressing for Lettuce
Salad of crisp lettuce is served with French Dressing; made as follows:

- 1/4 cup vinegar or four tablespoons lemon juice, add 1/2 cup olive oil 1 tablespoon sugar 1 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon paprika; 1 slice of onion and 1 halved clove of garlic. Let the garlic remain in dressing for several hours. Beat dressing with rotary egg beater until thick and creamy.

H. W. A.

Cellophane Weaves Its Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cellophane has entered the drawing-room without coming out of the kitchen. Quality silk and woolen mills are using strips of it cut from the sheet to the slenderness of thread, to weave in combination with their basic yarns. At the present warm moment it is popular in a shiny sheer and also, woven with latex, as the material of a bathing suit. It is used, too, as a fringe on evening gowns. In autumn it will appear either in glinting patterns as a top dressing associated with wools of various textures and patterns. Cellophane can be made opaque by the introduction into the sheet of opaque white, after which it may be as readily dyed as in its transparent form.

Frozen Desserts With Marshmallows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Creams and sherbets frozen in electric refrigerators can be as fine in texture and as deliciously creamy as those made in an ice-cream freezer where continual agitation is maintained during the freezing process.

Generous use of marshmallows not only shortens the preparatory work necessary for making frozen desserts, but insures success in obtaining delicious creamy results.

The following recipes show how marshmallows may be substituted for sugar in frozen desserts.

Grape Cream

- Melt 18 large marshmallows in double boiler with 1/2 cup of grape juice. When the marshmallows are thoroughly melted, allow the mixture to cool and add 1 teaspoon lemon juice 1/2 cup of orange juice, and 1/2 pint cream, whipped. Fold together; place in refrigerator tray.

Allow to freeze on cold control 7 for one hour. Remove tray; stir mixture without removing from tray. Return to refrigerator and freeze 3 hours on 7. Hold on cold control 4. Serves six people.

Pineapple Cream

- Put together in double boiler 1 cup shredded pineapple 1 cup orange juice and 28 large marshmallows. Heat until the marshmallows are dissolved. Remove from fire and cool. Add 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 1 pint cream, whipped. Fold mixture together and place in refrigerator tray. Allow to freeze one hour on cold control 7. Remove tray and stir the mixture without removing from tray. Return tray to refrigerator. Allow to freeze on 7 three hours. Hold on 4. Serves 10 people.

Tofy Cream

- Heat together in double boiler 1 cup milk and 18 large marshmallows. When marshmallows are thoroughly melted allow the mixture to cool. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla 1/4 pound Old English Tofy, ground in a food chopper, and 1/2 pint cream, whipped. Fold together and place in freezing tray. Freeze one hour on cold control 7. Stir the mixture well, without removing from tray. Freeze 4 hours on 7. Hold on 4. Serves six people.

New Autumn Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the newest fabrics for the autumn season is a soft serge with a raised boucle rib, or rather tuck. This effect is newer and smarter than the effect got from a thread appearing as knots or in short thick veins. Many materials today have a hopsack-like foundation which, of course, is not new as this particular type of weave has already withstood the strain of several seasons. It is, however, to be seen today in all weights from material suitable for dresses and two-piece suits to topcoats; for the latter a boucle thread is introduced as mentioned above.

Dormeuille Frères are showing a

delightful range along these lines. The dress fabric has an embroidered lozenge upon it, the second weight shows lines in shadow effect (introduced by means of a drop stitch) and the thick material is plain with an angora finish. A range in dark beige is good; the spot material introduces two oval lozenges together, one in light beige the other in copper color, and the line pattern is carried out in the same coloring. In both these patterns the shadow effect is seen and is quite delightful.

Another good range has the coat fabric in hopsack with rabbit wool fleck or top surface. The companion material is in Roman stripe a travers. A deep willow green has the stripe material in green, lemon yellow and white, and is equally attractive for trimming or for sports wear. Another material especially good for sports wear is a hopsack with a dark fleck, the light weight tweed in gray-beige with yellow and dark brown fleck; the middle weight cloth is woven in a Chantrelle design in yellow and grey-beige; and the heavy weight cloth is mainly yellow with the dark brown fleck predominating.

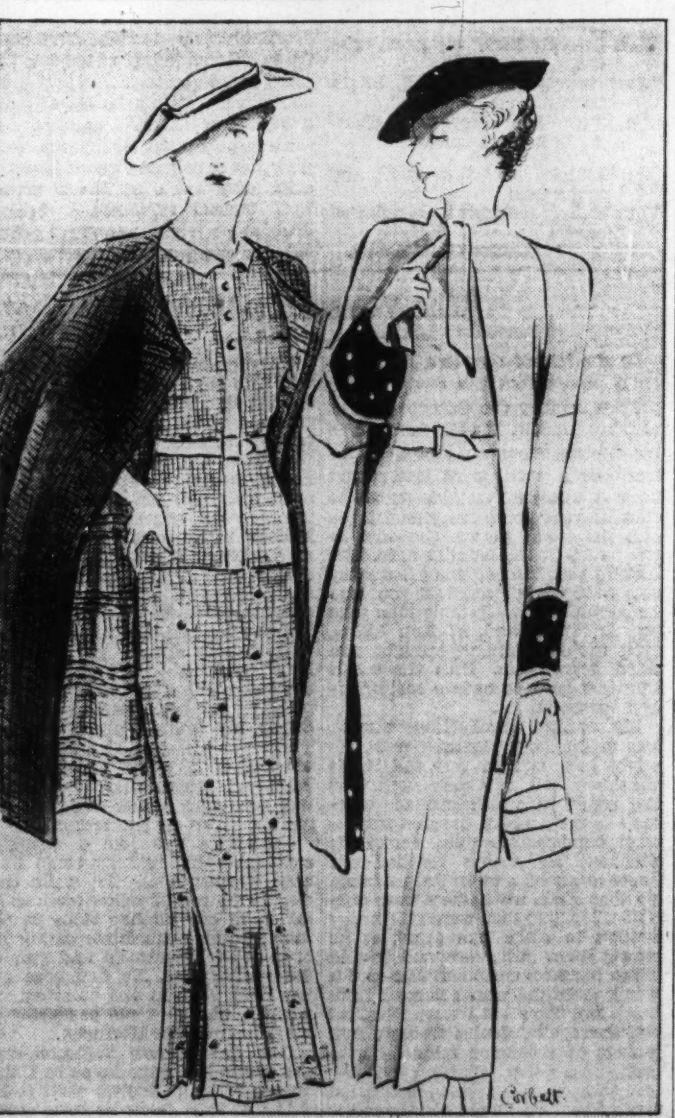
Reversible materials continue to have a good market. Meyers are showing material suitable for coats in angora finish tweed with plain reverse in loose hopsack. Another firm shows a Saxony with lighter tone reverse with spot design. This material is also made separately for dresses. Woven spot effects are prominent in the new season's goods. These are classed as embroidered goods, because the thread is cut. Shadow effects are pleasing. Lock-knit tweeds with angora finish are delightful for dresses and sports suits, and this material will take the place of tricel. A material with a slight curl finish, known as "Monliya," is also good for dresses.

A novelty is the introduction of straw in the weaving. In a velour this fabric is introduced in a feather-stitch design. Velour is a good seller this season. Besides a velour similar to a Bedford cord and others showing lines or indented, there is one which introduces a silk line and is quite new. One pattern has waved lines in silk of varying widths in a Jacquard weave. Other patterns have slightly raised spots. These fabrics are made in two weights.

In general the season's tweeds are loosely woven, of the hopsack or friska variety overlaid with angora, camel or rabbit wool interwoven with a boucle thread. Sometimes the introduction of this manufactured yarn forms a thick ridge and is usually in a contrasting color or in a deeper tone. The manufacturers call this material "fleck tweed."

A point to be observed this season is that lines a travers supplant the diagonal stripes.

NORA CORBETT.



Drawn by Corbett, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London Ensembles in the New Fabrics

Left—Jumper Suit With Cape in Heavier Material Carried Out in One of the New Fabrics. Right—Three-Quarter Coat in Saxony With Reverse in Spot Design.

Friendship Thriftiness

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE means to be extravagant. We rather pride ourselves upon our thriftiness. We like to believe that we are wise spenders and careful savers. But there is one bank account which were frequently forget, and sometimes carelessly squander. The safe is secured in the vaults of memory. The dividends are unbelievably munificent if the stock is allowed to remain "active." It is that most precious, but very sensitive possession of friendship.

A young man was passing through a large city on his way to a distant part of the country, where he had heard there was a business opportunity which he hoped might be his. He had a few hours to wait for his train connection. He remembered that his parents had some old friends living in the city, but he knew that it would please the folks at home to have direct news from them, and he thought that the strangers might be glad to hear from the son of their old friends. And so he called them up from the station, expecting to have a few moments' conversation with them.

When he had told his name to the person who responded to his call he heard a delightfully excited voice say, "Father, come here quick, it's Mary's son!" He was urged to "taxi at once to our home."

The waiting time between trains was one of happy exchange of news and loving messages. At the dinner table—they had insisted that he remain with them for the evening meal—his host said, "Now tell us something about yourself, my boy. We have been so busy talking about our own generation that we have not yet heard where you are going or what you are doing. We are interested."

They were told of the opportunity which the young man hoped might be his. He was much surprised to hear his host say, "It's yours now." It was explained that the men whom he was visiting had an interest in the concern to which he was going and that a recent letter had asked if his host could not recommend someone for the position.

"Your father's and mother's son must be just the person for whom we are looking," said the man, "and

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by the Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

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Individuality is the secret of his success. This may seem a trite remark, since Guy Lombardo, Fred Waring or Rudy Vallee can also be told from one another. But it is even farther than this. Mr. Whiteman's individuality is the sort that one cannot always place one's finger on.

His own interpretations encompass many types of music. One moment it may be the "Russian Chopsticks," another time a patriotic melody behind which sounds the grisly rattle of machine guns as if to remind that glory has an uglier side, or it may be the rollicking "On the Trail" from Perle Grofe's "Grand Canyon Suite."

Whatever it is, it is most surely a Whiteman utterance such as will not be imitated by any other orchestra.

Perhaps there is no secret to his leadership in the field of popular music. There are after all the Whiteman corps of musicians, and arrangers and soloists all of whom are said to receive salaries much greater than the ordinary handsman. Each is capable of "doubling" on several kinds of instruments. For this ability and for Mr. Whiteman's willingness to pay these soloists what their talent demands, accounts in a large way for the technical perfection of his orchestra.

Mr. Whiteman's almost legendary reputation has always attracted soloists and musicians to his band who given this start have moved on to reputations of their own. Examples of this are Ferde Grofe, Bing Crosby, Morten Downey and Frankie Trumbauer, the latter still with the band, but well known to connoisseurs of the "hot" disks.

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Liquor is NOT sold on the premises.

466 Commonwealth Ave.

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HOTEL FENSGATE

Overlooking Charles River

COR. BEACON & CHARLESGATE EAST BOSTON

An easy walk to the Mother Church

COOLEST ROOMS in Boston.

Excellent Cuisine.

Send for brochure with complete description. We Do Not Serve Liquor.

Hotel Bellevue

BOSTON, MASS.

Located next to State Capitol. Refined and homelike. Moderate rates for both transient and permanent guests. Excellent dining room and cafeteria.

Send for descriptive folder

HOTEL MINERVA

Huntington Ave., Boston, Single with Bath \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, \$55.00, \$55.50, \$56.00, 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Stocks Move in Irregular Price Course in Very Dull Market

Traders Cautious And Prices Move In Uneven Range

Aircraft Shares Prominent in Stock Market—Some Recessions

By Forrest Price

Market was another standstill affair. That is, it was as near motionless as could be and still be called a stock market. Traders were very cautious.

Total transactions amounted to 440,000 shares. The aviation shares did some ascending while other groups were inclined to sag. Altogether it was an irregular market and a quiet one at that.

Wright Aero was up about 6 points at one time before easing off. North American Aviation preferred, United Aircraft and Curtiss Wright preferred also showed improvement, but to a smaller extent.

Most of the motors were inclined to sag. Influenced by a poor earnings statement Chrysler sold off more than 2 1/2 points. Most of the others, except Auburn, which moved up a point, were off fractionally.

The rails were inclined mildly downward. Reading reached a new low for the year. American Telephone was off more than a point.

Contrary to the lower tendency in the carrier stocks some of the rail bonds moved fractionally higher. But most of them did nothing to attract attention. In a restricted volume of business United States Governments ruled firm. There was slight improvement among the utilities. In the foreign group the German 5's were off, and the French 7's and Polish 7's were mildly up.

Commodity prices did not pursue any given direction. The grains were under bearish influence. It was thought that the crop shortage had been discounted to a very large extent. Besides there were reports of heavy rains in some of the grain producing states. There were moderate recoveries now and then. Cotton also was easy.

Trade reviewers and market forecasters are now giving their attention to the fall trade outlook. Many are inclined to the view that much depends upon the fighting of Roosevelt will have to say upon his return from his vacation and how the various commissions will administer the numerous new laws bearing upon finance and general business.

Dun & Bradstreet says that current indications point to a fall trade not much below that of last year, but on a more orderly basis and "devoid of the extreme fluctuations of that period."

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (P)—Financial markets apparently were standing at the cross-roads today wondering which way to go. Stocks backed and filled hesitantly. The paucity about as slow as in the previous trading session. A few noticeably hot spots developed, but various groups also displayed a counteracting steady to firm tone.

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Commerce and Finance

Midsummer Auto Sales Are Better Than Anticipated

Highest Since 1930—
Low-Priced Cars Leaders—
No Overstocking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—Production of motor cars continues to hold up better than generally anticipated. Midsummer business exceeds any years since 1930, and it is believed that leaders in the low-priced field at least will carry on strongly through August.

Pontiac manufacturing schedules for July and August have been increased by 3800 units, according to A. W. L. Gilpin, president and general sales manager. This is in direct contrast to the usual seasonal downward trend.

Chrysler Big Gain
Chrysler dealers reported 84,854 Chrysler and Plymouth units delivered at retail during the first 29 weeks of this year. Chrysler and Plymouth sales represented an increase of 41.4 per cent over the 60,000 units reported in the corresponding period of 1933, and an increase of 92.5 per cent over the 44,000 units reported in the like period of 1932.

Dodge dealers report an increase of 70.8 per cent in sales over last year for the period ended in the middle of July.

De Soto Airflow models show a strong upward trend, according to L. C. Peed, general sales manager of the De Soto Motor Corporation.

Graham sales volume in the first six months of 1934 totaled 11,490 units, 78 per cent over the 6,450 units shipped in the like period last year, and more than the total for the entire year of 1933.

No Over Stocking
Plymouth has also exceeded this year its production for the entire year of 1933. Last year's production was 261,088 units. In less than seven months this year, Plymouth passed that mark.

General business recovery has apparently changed the usual trend in consumer demand, making it difficult for automotive executives to schedule production accurately. Consequently no definite dates for the introduction of new models have been announced.

There will be the customary shut-down period in practically every branch of production for the new models and also to enable dealers to clear their stocks. Because production this year has been closely in line with retail demand, dealers are not overstocked, and it is felt that the usual "bargain" sales may be avoided.

Underwriters To Coöperate in New Securities Act

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—Baldwin B. Bane, executive assistant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has informed a group of New York underwriting houses that they have been lax in helping make the securities act workable.

He informed representatives of about 20 important firms in a recent, extemporaneous speech that much of their criticism of the act might have been answered had they come to him with suggestions rather than staying away with criticisms.

Mr. Bane's remarks made in New York early this week brought promises, however, from the underwriters that they intended to be much freer with their advice.

The Securities Act is now administered by the Federal Trade Commission, but soon will be by the new Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Bane administered the Securities Act under the Trade Commission, and goes over to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an administrative supervisor.

The Securities Act was made somewhat less stringent by the last Congress. It was attacked as retarding the flow of the new issues, but its amendment has not yet increased that flow.

Morgenthau Offers New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—Secretary Morgenthau has invited tenders for approximately \$75,000,000 of 123-day discount bills, to be dated Aug. 8. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches up to 2 p. m., Aug. 6.

Annuities H. S. Cushing

ROOM 1214, 100 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Phone Hancock 6200

Interest Begins AUG. 10

Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"

Union Savings Bank

216 Tremont Street, Boston (Between Boylston and Stuart Streets)

Midsummer Automobile Sales at Highest Level Since 1930

Leading Installment Financing Concerns' Profits Take Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Leading installment financing organizations report the most striking earnings gains in several years, mainly as a result of the sharp rise in automobile and truck sales so far in 1934, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

In the case of the two leaders in the field, financing of automobiles constitutes the most important source of earnings. Fully 60 per cent to 70 per cent of their 1934 net profits is expected to be derived from this business. Not only are these concerns enjoying the best volumes for several years, but the continuance of exceptionally low rates for bank borrowings has tended to widen profit margins, because little or no reduction has been made in rates charged for financing motor-car purchases.

According to data compiled by the United States Department of Commerce covering operations of 282 financing organizations, retail financing of automobiles has run well ahead of last year in each month thus far in 1934. For the January-May period the total of such financing was 70.5 per cent greater than in the comparable months of 1933. The final half cannot be expected to show such sharp improvement, but indications point to the maintenance of a moderate lead over 1933 during remaining months.

Gradual recovery in living standards is resulting in larger sales of other types of merchandise purchased on deferred payments, such as electric refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners. In addition, oil-burner business is assuming increasing importance, and is now entering the season of expanding sales. Textile factories, while a minor part of the business, in dollar volume and profits should be larger than last year.

Changes in Grain Margins Proposed By Code Authority

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—A change in the margin requirements on speculative grain purchases has been proposed to Secretary Wallace by the grain exchange code authority.

Unless the Secretary disapproves, floor traders on the grain exchanges henceforth will be allowed to buy or sell up to 100,000 bushels of grain without having to put up the 10 per cent margin required for speculative transactions.

The code authority, Farm Administration officials said, approved the change at its recent meeting in Chicago.

The explanation was that allowing the floor traders more leeway would help furnish a market for legitimate hedging and spreading trades which are exempt from the margin requirements. In effect, hedging and spreading are price insurance transactions.

There have been complaints since the code went into effect that the clauses requiring speculators, large and small, to put up more cash had so cut down the volume of trading as to interfere with hedging operators. The code authority, however, did not discuss any general modification of the margin requirements.

The floor traders, however, if Secretary Wallace consents to the code modification, will be forced to put up margin required under clearing house rules. These are considerably less than 10 per cent.

Crude Oil Stocks Decline During Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil at the close of the week of July 28 were reported by the Oil Administration today at 341,313,000 barrels, a decline of 1,298,000 from stocks on July 21.

Domestic crude stocks decreased 973,000, and foreign crude, 325,000 barrels. Reports from the industry indicated that the daily average crude oil production during the week of July 28 declined approximately 50,000 barrels to 2,610,000. Imports amounted to 35,000 barrels daily to an average of 2,625,000 barrels.

Lumber Orders Best In Last Nine Weeks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—Continued improvement in the lumber industry was reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association for the week ending July 28.

Based on the activities of 1345 mills, the association's report showed orders at 203,553,000 feet compared with 140,406,000 feet for the previous week. Production was given at 166,783,000 feet against 162,535,000 feet while shipments climbed to 144,341,000 feet from 134,672,000 feet.

The week's new business was higher than at any time during the past nine weeks while production reached a new high for the previous four weeks.

Drought Cattle Shipped Into 10 Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A total of 82,169 cattle purchased by the Government have been shipped in 10 southern states up to July 25, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Actual shipments to pasture in the 10 states are: Alabama, 11,303; Arkansas, 14,761; Florida, 3,000; Georgia, 13,862; Mississippi, 2,904; North Carolina, 7,026; Oklahoma, 941; South Carolina, 14,426; Tennessee, 10,122; and Virginia, 2,822. Louisiana and West Virginia have indicated they can pasture several thousand animals. Some cattle are being shipped from drought areas into western and northwestern states for temporary grazing.

Commission Men Open Livestock Mart in Chicago

Yards Under Protection of Police—Trading Slow—
Other Markets Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The strike of livestock handlers employed by the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, which started July 24, was still in effect today as commission men under police escort sought to resume trading.

Some trading was accomplished early in the strike period allowing sellers to clean up what stock was on hand, and a few head of carry-overs were sold early this week, but there were no regular markets on which to base quotations.

The Chicago Livestock Exchange closed the market at the start of the strike in the interests of their shippers. Practically all large and small packing plants received livestock for direct billing, so that they could keep open. However, exchange members voted to open the market again at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Aug. 2, and to carry on business in a limited way until strike conditions are cleared up.

In the meantime, other terminal market centers continued to function in a normal manner. Supplies were lighter at most points in all branches of the trade and this, coupled with cooler weather in several areas, prompted a decline in livestock prices. Points outside Chicago reported gains of 25 to 50c for the week in the better grades of cattle and plainer offerings, although trade was draggy and lower late.

Shipping orders which ordinarily would have been filed at Chicago, and also orders for stock for shipment to Chicago packers, were shifted to more western market centers, accounting for some of the gains in value this week.

Receipts of commercial cattle were small, but drought material bought by the Government continued to arrive in large numbers at all points, these also continuing at Chicago. Total government purchases of cattle and calves in drought areas up to July 31, inclusive, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was 910,364 head, of which 910,364 head had been shipped to processing points and southern pastures.

Hog and lamb prices also advanced sharply this week. St. Louis got up to a \$5.25 top on hogs this week, and markets along the Missouri River reported tops around \$4.85 or 25c to 50c higher than last week. Smaller receipts and increased shipping demand at the centers accounted for the advance to the highest levels of the season. Top lambs were quoted up to \$7 at St. Louis, \$6.40 at Omaha, and \$6 at Kansas City, showing gains of fully 50c over the close of the previous week at these centers.

Detroit Business Outlook Best Since The Summer of 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Aug. 3.—Business in general in Detroit reports the most encouraging outlook since the summer of 1929, despite a slight seasonal slump in wholesale and retail trade. Industrial employment is holding up well, and cash collections are coming in with unexpected rapidity.

More men are employed in industry than in any summer since 1929. A survey made by the Industrial Department of the Detroit Board of Commerce showed the employment index for the middle of July to be 87.4. This was 5 per cent above the month of June and only 6.5 below a month ago. The survey also points out that industrial power sales by the Detroit Edison Co. for the middle of July recovered sharply to mid-June levels.

One of the most encouraging evidences of Detroit's business recovery is the increase in tax collections, which this year are more than double the amount collected in the like period last year.

Albert E. Cobo, deputy city treasurer, in commenting on the situation said: "There is no question but that Detroiters are more confident and have more money than they did a year ago. Certainly collections never started out as well as this, at least in recent years."

Mr. Cobo also reported \$1,801,000 of unused scrip in the city treasurer's vault. This indicates that the present use of scrip is at an end and that the city is back on a cash basis.

Oklahoma Employment Rises During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 3.—Employment in Oklahoma's major industries is moving steadily upward, according to reports on labor conditions reaching the office of Mr. W. A. Pat Murphy, state commissioner of labor.

Representative industries reported a total of 29,872 persons at work during June, earning a total of \$643,302 a week, or \$21.01 each on the average. This was a gain of 1285 in employment, and \$42,284 in weekly pay rolls from May, and 9470 in employment and \$162,180 in total weekly pay rolls since June, 1933.

Per capita earnings for June were 52 cents above May and 98 cents above the corresponding month of 1933.

Oil production and refining accounted for more than 12,900 of the employees listed, and these two industries paid a weekly total of more than \$335,000 in wages. Except for a slight decline in employment by oil production units, the two industries showed increases in all other classifications.

Gains for the month were shown by ice, ice cream and dairy plants, lead and zinc smelters, printing job work, steam railroad shops, cement and plaster plants.

Geneva Views Public Works As Answer to Unemployment

International Labor Body Analyzes Programs in Various Nations and Sees Merit in Controlled Public Expenditure in Slack Periods

By Sisley Huddleston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA.—The problem of large-scale public works was a subject which came under the consideration of the International Labor Conference. It was not proposed to make recommendations or to draw up conventions, but to direct attention to what is being done and to point out the possibilities of further effort by both national and international.

The report on which the studies of the conference were based analyzed the essential aspects of a rational public works policy in the light of the many experiments already made in different countries.

In the United States in 1933 the total amount of loans approved for financing work of this kind was \$3,300,000,000, to be spent over a period of three years; the total ordinary estimates of the Federal Government in 1933-34 amounted to \$4,000,000,000. In Germany the various public works programs drawn up in 1932 and 1933 provided for the expenditure of RM. 4,000,000,000, as compared with a total budgetary expenditure for all purposes of about RM. 8,000,000,000 a year. In Sweden loan expenditure for public works represented about 155,000,000 crowns in the financial year 1932-34, and estimated at 120,000,000 crowns for 1934-35, as compared with a total budget of 900,000,000 crowns.

Public Works in Italy
In Italy all the public works carried out by the state, the local authorities and public institutions subsidized by the state cost 5,800,000,000 lire in 1932, while the total budgetary expenditure was 21,000,000,000 lire. Work was also done in this field by the Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa.

In every country all public works and orders for supplies of the central authorities should be, it is suggested, in the hands of a single body (an office, a commissariat, a committee, or some other permanent organization), which should be competent to consider every aspect of the problem: the economic value of the works, their social consequences, and the possibilities of financing.

The aim must not be to drive the public authorities into a systematic policy of undertaking risky and unprofitable schemes which would never be contemplated by private enterprise. What is wanted is that the state should, as far as possible, reserve its normal public works program for slack periods, when private undertakings are short.

Public Expenditure Needed
Mr. Harold Butler, the director, in a concluding speech said that if industrialists all over the world were to combine in a movement for removing restrictions on international trade their influence would produce far-reaching improvements. It would be an idle dream to suppose that there was any likelihood of the world returning to free trade, or anything approaching it. The real problem was how to reconcile the national economic systems which have developed, with the need for freer movement of goods, capital, and services between nations, a need which was being more and more acutely felt.

There was a type of monetary action which was different from exchange depreciation. It consisted in taking deliberate steps to increase the volume of effective demand on the whole market by means of controlled public expenditure financed if necessary by controlled credit expansion. A number of countries were now being witnessed, the most important in the United States.

Brokers Meeting To Discuss Problems

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (P)—Formulation of plans to stimulate stock brokerage business will be considered at a meeting of members of stock exchange firms to be held next Monday, according to Frank R. Hope, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. We must first have confidence in the market, the spirit of the times," he said, in commenting on the purpose of the meeting.

The discussion, according to preliminary plans, will take the form of the "New England town meeting." Brokers are to express themselves freely on policies they believe the exchange, the association or the brokers should pursue to rehabilitate the brokerage business.

It will be the first open forum, within the memory of the oldest brokers in Wall Street, of representatives of substantially all stock exchange firms.

"A demand has appeared for an opportunity for an informal exchange of views in order that we may obtain a clearer understanding of our common problems, and possibly, to formulate ideas to dispel the uncertainties that have become so manifest," Mr. Hope added.

Wool Clip Exceeds Five-Year Average

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—The Agriculture Department's Bureau of Economics estimates that wool shorn during 1934 would total 354,533,000 pounds, or 2 per cent less than that shorn in 1933, and 1 per cent more than the five-year average from 1929 to 1933.

"The decrease in wool production this year resulted from a 2 per cent decrease in the average weight per fleece and a decrease of about 1 per cent in the number of sheep shorn or to shorn," the bureau said. "The average weight per fleece this year was 7.90 pounds compared with 8.15 pounds in 1933 and 7.94 pounds for the five-year average."

Midland Bank Issues Statement of Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Aug. 3.—Midland Bank, Ltd., summary of the statement of accounts as of June 30, 1934, shows total assets of \$443,617,120, which compares with \$464,492,667 on June 30, 1933.

Current, deposit and other accounts, including profit balance for June 30, 1934 equal \$402,865,947 compared with \$428,102,158 in 1933.

In the assets column, coin, bank notes and balances with the Bank of England for June 30, 1934 equal \$37,456,076 compared with \$38,714,761 in 1933. Balances with, and checks in course of collection on other banks in Great Britain and Ireland total \$15,220,160 compared with \$13,705,554 in 1933. Money at call and short notice equals \$27,697,833 compared with \$15,837,034 in 1933.

Deposits In 25 Of Largest Banks Up \$1,790,000,000

Total Is 38 P. C. of Savings in All U. S. Commercial Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Aggregate deposits of 25 of the largest banks in the United States on June 30 totaled \$1,337,860,800 or 38 per cent of all deposits in commercial banks of the country, according to a survey by the American Banker.

The total deposits as shown by the banks' statement of condition compared with \$1,157,753,400 on Dec. 30, 1933. At that time deposits in the 25 largest banks of the country equaled 25 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits.

Deposits of all banks rose \$2,500,000,000 during the first six months of this year to a total of \$5,500,000,000, according to the survey. The 25 largest banks contributed \$1,790,000,000 of the gain. It is pointed out in explanation that the gains in deposits of the large banks largely reflect gains in deposits of hundreds of other banks in the country which had redeposited in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and other financial centers because suitably qualified borrowers in the smaller communities are, in the mass, still unwilling to go into debt in their private business enterprises.

Bankers complain that regardless of their desire to make loans, more borrowers with good credit are piling off their notes than are asking for new advances, according to the American Banker. It notes, however, that increased borrowings are currently reported by the majority of the larger banks in New York City. The 25 largest banks of the country, as shown by deposits, are as follows:

Name	Position	Deposits Dec. 30, 1933
1 Chase National, N. Y.	1	\$1,531,446,182
2 National, N. Y.	2	1,236,056,987
3 Guaranty Trust, N. Y.	3	1,203,475,411
4 BK of America, S. F.	4	862,704,276
5 Bankers Trust, N. Y.	5	808,800,223
6 Cont. Illinois, Chic.	6	748,553,538
7 First Nat'l, Chic.	7	687,225,748
8 Central Hanover, N. Y.	8	686,011,902
9 First National, Boston	9	580,901,526
10 Sec.-Pat. Nat'l, Los A.	10	470,116,026
11 Irving Trust, N. Y.	11	460,654,067
12 Mutual, N. Y.	12	450,945,404
13 BK of Manhattan, N. Y.	13	431,018,616
14 First Nat'l, San Fran.	14	428,812,122
15 Chemical, N. Y.	15	386,207,545
16 Phila. Nat'l, Phila.	16	333,346,862
17 P. Morgan & Co., New York	17	327,823,365
18 N. Y. Trust Co.	18	286,197,292
19 Cleveland Tr. Co.	19	249,474,314
20 Mellon Nat'l, Pitts.	20	246,921,218
21 Nat'l City, N. Y.	21	225,212,466
22 North Tr. Co.	22	222,897,524
23 Corn Exch., N. Y.	23	219,813,768
24 First Nat'l, San Fran.	24	205,812,752
25 Provident, Phila.	25	203,369,536
Total—25 largest banks		\$1,337,860,800

*Not including Bank of America (State), which has \$43,343,000 in deposits. †Statement as of June 1, 1934. First statement issued.

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FCC Wants to Know How N. Y. Gets Treasury Gold Prices So Quickly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—The Federal Communications Commission has started an investigation to find out if there are Wall Street interests with telegraphic facilities that enabled them to obtain information on the Government's gold price quotations ahead of everybody else.

The complaint that persons in the New York financial district obtained the Treasury's daily gold price quotations before the arrival of flashes by direct wires was heard several times last winter. One explanation offered was that the price quotations left Washington simultaneously but that some firms, or individuals, had so-called "emergency service" which carried the figures to Wall Street even faster than other wires geared for speed.

A committee was named in New York to determine if there were "leaks" and now the newly seated government agency intends to see if it can solve the "gold price mystery."

But that is just one of the pieces of information sought in a formidable list of questions propounded to telegraph companies.

Following up orders issued a few days ago requiring the five telegraph companies to supply by Sept. 15, information on their corporate set-ups—interlocking directorates and such—the commission asked information on the rates charged and the service rendered in return.

By Oct. 1, the telegraph companies must send the FCC copies of all their contracts, particularly those that may have to do with arrangements with the commission and other concerns for exclusive service privileges.

Federal Reserve Credits Increase \$3,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credits outstanding during the week ended Aug. 1 was \$2,464,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the preceding week and of \$255,000,000 over the corresponding week last year.

"On Aug. 1," the board said, "total Reserve Bank credits amounted to \$2,463,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$34,000,000 in money in circulation, \$102,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, \$3,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of \$3,000,000 in Treasury and member bank currency, offset in part by a decrease of \$105,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and an increase of \$21,000,000 in monetary gold stock.

"There were practically no changes in the system's holdings of bills discounted."

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Diegel Smashes Course Records To Lead Field

Tours Lakeview in 65—Canadian Open Golf Scores Are High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 3.—Despite the fact that he played the last nine holes in a heavy rain and wind storm, Leo Diegel turned in a 65, five under par, in the first round of the Canadian open golf championship at the Lakeview Club yesterday. His score, which was the first better-than-par count ever made over the course, gave him a four-stroke lead over Tony Armour, while Denny Shute of Philadelphia was alone in third place with 71.

Diegel's record-breaking stroking was just one short of the record for 18 holes in the Canadian open, a 64 by Armour in Hamilton N. 1930, and was due to some sensational putting. Altogether he took 26 putts, 12 on the last 10 holes. He was out in 34, one under par, but came home in 31, four under. Going out he had three one-putt greens and coming home he had seven. On the other eight he took the conventional two putts, but on several he just missed holing his first effort. In addition to his putting he was brilliant with his second shots, both long and short, and he made only two bad strokes on the ninth and eighteenth, and these were the only holes on which he exceeded par.

Diegel's putter was the subject of a protest, but the tournament committee announced that an examination of the club, along with that of W. J. "Wild Bill" Mehlhorn, which was also included in the protest, showed that it was within the rules. Armour was in close attendance on Diegel for 11 holes, but he played the twelfth and fifteenth holes badly and with hinders within his grasp proceeded to go one over on each of them.

The wind played havoc with the chances of a number of players and an unusually large number of out-of-bounds penalties were suffered. Willie Klein of Wheatley Hills, who finished with a 74, had four penalty strokes which prevented him from taking third place. Many of the fancied players, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Ky Laffoon among them, were well up in the 70's. Sarazen carding an 80.

Seven players tied for fourth place with 72's. This number included four Canadians: R. Cunningham, Jules Huot, D. Ferguson and W. Smithers, and three Americans, Mehlhorn, Herman Barron and James Hines. Ten more had 73's.

Dodgers Sign Montgomery
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—John (Shipwreck) Kelly, co-owner and manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League yesterday announced that Cliff Montgomery, star quarterback and captain of the Columbia University team last fall, had signed with the team. Various National League clubs have been attempting to sign Montgomery ever since he led his Lions to a Rose Bowl triumph over Stanford last New Year's day. Montgomery is a triple threat star, a fine punter, accurate forward passer and one of the best broken field runners in the East the last three years.

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Making the Racing Turn in the Tank. 1. Swimming in Close and Bracing the Right Arm on the End of the Tank. 2. Turning, Using the Left Arm As a Pivot. 3. Getting Set for the Push-off. 4. Push-Off Action Completed.



Bradley Knitting Mills

By Clarence A. Bush
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SOME champion and record swimmers, it has been observed, are more successful indoors than outdoors. There may be several reasons for this but the shorter tank indoors is probably the chief one. There are more turns to be made, and some swimmers are better at turning than others. This observation should emphasize the importance of good technique in turning, even if you have never seen a race lost by a bad turn or two. If you are swimming against a rival who gains a yard at every turn, and you make 10 turns in the course of the race, how much do you lose by inferior turning? The opinions of three experts follow:

Coach Harry Hazlehurst

at the Chicago Athletic Association

who has polished the performances of many national and Olympic stars in the last dozen years or more, consented to describe the racing turn, though it has its technical difficulties.

"It consists of a fast turn, and a vigorous push-off," said Coach Hazlehurst. "To practice it, approach the wall or end of the tank slowly, gauging the distance so as to strike the wall with the right hand."

"If you find you cannot reach the wall as expected, do not take a short stroke to make up the distance, provided it is not too great, but introduce the left arm up to the left hip, to drive the body into proper position to make the turn."

Placing the right hand on the wall, you double the knees up to the stomach. Pull the body around with the right arm and at the same time bring the left arm up to the left hip. Place both feet against the end of the tank, extend the arms forward, head well down between them, and push off from the balls of the feet.

"In the push-off," said the coach, "the legs must be kept straight hip together, with the feet well laid back to avoid resistance of their top surfaces. A good push-off is often a deciding factor in a close race. As the body begins to lose momentum from the push-off, increase the vigor of the leg thrash. This leg action should be started before the arms, as you are still under water and you cannot employ the arms effectively until they are clear for recovery above the surface."

Harold Krueger

at the Chicago Athletic Association

told about another valuable trick for the racer, closely associated with the turning business, the finishing touch.

"Some swimmers," he said, "thinking they are about to touch, and failing, excitedly take a another stroke. This brings them much nearer the end, but puts their hands out of touching position. While the arms are midway in the stroke another swimmer may reach out and touch ahead of them."

In such a case, according to Krueger, it is a good plan to hold the hand out, increasing the leg thrash and coasting until the hand does touch. Provided the distance is not too great, this will make a faster finish than the one in which the hand is held in a close clutch.

The best plan, of course, is to stroke in close enough to bring the hand over high and smack it against the dock with a bang. Duke Kahanamoku won many races by the margin of his superior finishing touch.

A touch low under water is not likely to be seen by the judges and one touching high an instant later may claim their attention. Also, the resounding smack of Kahanamoku was convincing to judges who might otherwise have been in doubt.

Johnny Weissmuller

Breaker of Many World Records

gave a slightly different version of the turn.

"As you swim up and touch the end of the tank with your right hand," said Johnny, "turn your left ear down and go down deep into the water. Do not touch the end of the tank with your left hand, but use it as a paddle in the water to aid the body in pivoting on the left ear."

"Go deep into the water and make your push-off, and as you shoot away, plane upward until you hit the surface just at the right place to begin your arm action. You see, this is different from the starting plunge, which you make shallow, whereas the push-off starts deep."

There is a difference in the turn according to the distance you are swimming. The technique described by Johnny is for distances of more than a hundred yards. For the latter, he said he uses the following method:

"Do not slam against the wall with your right hand. This stops your speed. You are going so fast you do not need the aid of the wall in turning; your speed will carry you around. It is something like banking on the turn of a race track."

"When you swim in close to the wall, your right arm begins turning, and you just brush the wall with the tip of your fingers and the side of your hand and forearm. The wall does not interfere with your speed, and you touch the wall only to get close for the push-off."

Backstroke swimmers are advised to follow the same technique, though it will be upside down for them.

So. New Hampshire Net Play Reaches Finals

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 3.—Donald Martin of Newton, Mass., will meet Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr. of Lynn, Mass., in the senior singles final of the southern New Hampshire tennis tournament at the Cynnet Club court here this afternoon. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Hayes defeated Paul Guilford of Melrose, Mass., 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5. In the upper bracket, semifinal Martin eliminated Ted Carter of Manchester in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Martin and Guilford advanced to the finals of the senior doubles, when they defeated John Curtis of Cambridge, Mass., and Malcolm Clark of Newton, Mass., 6-8, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, in a match which did not end until after midnight.

In the other Carter semifinals to be played today Dr. Hayes and Ted Carter will oppose W. St. G. Criscomb of Cambridge, Mass., and William Babcock of Newton, Mass.

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Open Lawn Tennis Still in Disfavor

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 2

THE International Tennis Federation Tuesday decisively turned down a suggestion for open tournaments for amateurs and professionals.

Twenty nations were represented at the meeting. The federation confirmed a ruling adopted last March barring an amateur from playing in a tournament either with or against a non-amateur without permission of the federation.

First-Class English Intercountry Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches getting under way yesterday were as follows:

Surrey, 242 (W. Cornwall, 60); Surrey, 132 for two (Sandham, 72, not out), at the Oval.

Glamorgan, 111 for two (Emrys-Davies, 53, not out), against Middlesex, at Cardiff.

Derbyshire, 242 for eight (Smith, 52; Townsend, 56; Alderman, 64; Skinner, 85), against Yorkshire, at Sheffield.

Nottinghamshire, 159 (Crease, five for 27; Boyce, five for 30; Hampshire, 131 for three, at Nottingham.

Leicestershire, 329 for six (Armstrong, 54; Berry, 45; Wigginton, 68, not out), against Worcestershire, at Leicester.

Pacific Coast League

Won Lost P.C.

Los Angeles 24 15 615

Missions 23 16 579

Seattle 22 16 579

Hollywood 22 17 564

San Francisco 21 18 535

Oakland 18 20 474

Sacramento 12 26 318

Portland 12 26 318

Results Aug. 2

Missions 9, San Francisco 3.

Seattle 7, Los Angeles 3.

Other games postponed.

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America's Cup Yacht Making Good Progress

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR, En Route to America, Aug. 2.—(By radio to the Associated Press).—Our position at noon was 37.29 North, 46.21 West with a day's run of 259 miles.

The barometer is steady at 30.36, a light west northwest wind is blowing and there is a moderate swell. Everything continues to run perfectly. All are well.

The Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger, is due at Newport around Aug. 10. She left Gosport July 23 for the long sail across the Atlantic. The voyage has been uneventful, with each day's run over 200 miles. She stopped one day at the Azores for water and provisions. Mr. and Mrs. Sopwith are due to arrive at New York Friday in the liner Aquitania.

American Association

Won Lost P.C.

Minneapolis 57 45 559

Indianapolis 55 48 534

Milwaukee 50 50 504

Columbus 54 50 465

Louisville 51 52 482

Toledo 49 57 462

Kansas City 48 56 482

St. Paul 48 57 447

Results Aug. 2

Toledo 11, Minneapolis 2.

Columbus 11, St. Paul 4.

Kansas City 12, Louisville 3.

Other game postponed.

International League

Won Lost P.C.

Newark 70 41 631

Toronto 64 48 571

Buffalo 64 48 571

Albany 53 52 514

Montreal 54 56 491

Buffalo 51 50 450

Syracuse 45 63 417

Baltimore 36 71 336

Results Aug. 2

Baltimore 15, Toronto 7.

Baltimore 5, Toronto 3.

Syracuse 7, Buffalo 6.

Other games postponed.

Southern Association

Won Lost P.C.

New Orleans 21 11 656

Memphis 20 16 556

Nashville 17 14 546

Atlanta 17 17 500

Chattanooga 14 15 483

Little Rock 14 18 438

Knoxville 13 19 406

Birmingham 12 18 400

Results Aug. 2

Atlanta 1, Knoxville 2.

New Orleans 6, Memphis 1.

Birmingham 4, Nashville 5.

O'Farrell Offered Contract

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—(P)—The Cubs have offered Bob O'Farrell, dooped manager of the Cincinnati Reds, a position as first relief catcher. The veteran backstop, who was with Chicago from 1918 to mid-1925, said he would reply within a day or two. O'Farrell donned a Cub uniform and worked out with the team before yesterday's game with the Cardinals.

Boston Team to N. B.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Aug. 3 (Canadian Press).—Boston Red Sox will meet the Fredericksburg team in an international football match here Aug. 8, it was announced yesterday.

Protests Rarely Allowed In Major Baseball

Statisticians Delve Into Records and Discover Several, However

When recently President John A. Heydler of the National League allowed the protest of the St. Louis Cardinals and ordered the Chicago Cubs-Cardinals game of July 2 played over from the seventh inning on, it sent the statistical hounds digging into the records. Playing over a part of a major league baseball game was something new, the boys insisted; but it isn't. As a matter of fact, there is plenty of precedent for the presidential ruling, for games have been played over in part on various occasions previously.

As far back as Oct. 2, 1913, a game between Philadelphia and New York was played over from the first half of the ninth inning following an allowed protest. Umpire Bill Brennan was the man who overruled in this instance. The replay of the final score in favor of Philadelphia, 8 to 6—the same as it had been in the original game.

On Sept. 4, 1920, the same two clubs—New York and Philadelphia—played off a game from the first half of the seventh inning. This particular game, like the one a few weeks ago, was protested on an infield fly decision, and Umpires Barry McCormick and Pete Harrison were the ones overruled by the league office.

Then on June 30, 1921, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh played a game from the last half of the eighth on. The original game had been won by Cincinnati, 4 to 3, in 10 innings; but when replayed, the victory went to the Pirates when Charlie Grimm, then with the Bucs, hit a home run with two out in the ninth inning to win the ball game, 3 to 1.

It is only infrequently that protests are allowed at all. Most of them are disallowed and the umpire upheld. As a matter of fact the last protest allowed, previous to this year, was in 1924 when Umpires Bill Klem and Wilson were overruled on a decision declaring a runner out who had been forced to advance on a base on balls.

That game, which was between the Giants and Cubs, was replayed in its entirety and was won by the Giants, who likewise had won the original game which was protested.

In the July 2 game of this year between the Giants and Cardinals, Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cards protested that Chuck Klein, at bat with the bases full, should have been called out by Bill Klem under the infield fly rule, when his ball hit near the plate blew into fair territory. Klem refused to permit Frisch's claim, but President Heydler ordered the game replayed from the point of dispute. The Cubs eventually won.

According to President Heydler, the number of protests allowed are about one in 30. In other words, 29 are thrown out for every single one that is upheld.

Katharine Winthrop Beats Helen Fulton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 3.—Katharine Winthrop of Boston continued to dispose of the newer aspirants for high positions in the ranking yesterday when she entered the semifinal round of the Maidstone Club tennis singles by defeating Helen Fulton of Chicago in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4. She had put out Gracy Wheeler, the latest California star.

Sporting Around the Hub

LEVEN players who have won the national singles championship are among the former winners of the Longwood Bowl tournament, which will get under way for the forty-second time at Chestnut Hill, Monday.

It is entirely possible that the 1934 American champion will be on display at the Longwood turf, although England's Fred Perry will be the logical choice to retain the title which he won at Forest Hills last year.

In next week's Longwood competition, eight men and women are entered who hold first-tie rankings in America, but they are not the best. In the last six years different women have emerged successfully in the women's singles.

Only Dorothy Andrus has been a finalist more than once in the last six tournaments and she will strive to reach the final again next week. Sarah Fairley will bid again, while Jane Sharp, winner of the last year's title, will be on the scene as the challenger of Helen Jacobs at Sea Bright last week. Josephine N. Cruikshank, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-1.

Doubles—Semifinal Round
Miss Andrus and Carolyn Babcock defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie and Margaret Blake, 8-6, 3-6, 6-4. The summary:

Maidstone Invitation Women's Tennis Tournament
Singles—Third Round
Josephine N. Cruikshank, Santa Ana, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Helen Fulton, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.
Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Esther Bartholomew, Los Angeles, 6-1, 6-2.
Mrs. J. W. Harris Jr., Kansas City, defeated Mrs. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-1.

Doubles—Semifinal Round
Miss Andrus and Carolyn Babcock defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie and Margaret Blake, 8-6, 3-6, 6-4.

Among the men who will be considered for seeding purposes in the Bowl singles are Wilmer Allison Jr., internationalist from Texas, No. 2 in the national rankings; Frank A. Parker, the Lawrenceville Academy star, and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., clay-court champion, both of whom are first-10 men in the W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia; J. Donald Budge, 10-year-old San Franciscoan, who dethroned Parker in the clay-court singles last month; Henry J. Prusoff of Seattle, star in the Sea Bright invitation last week; and Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., who twice has defeated Parker on grass courts within a fortnight.

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Continued from Page 9

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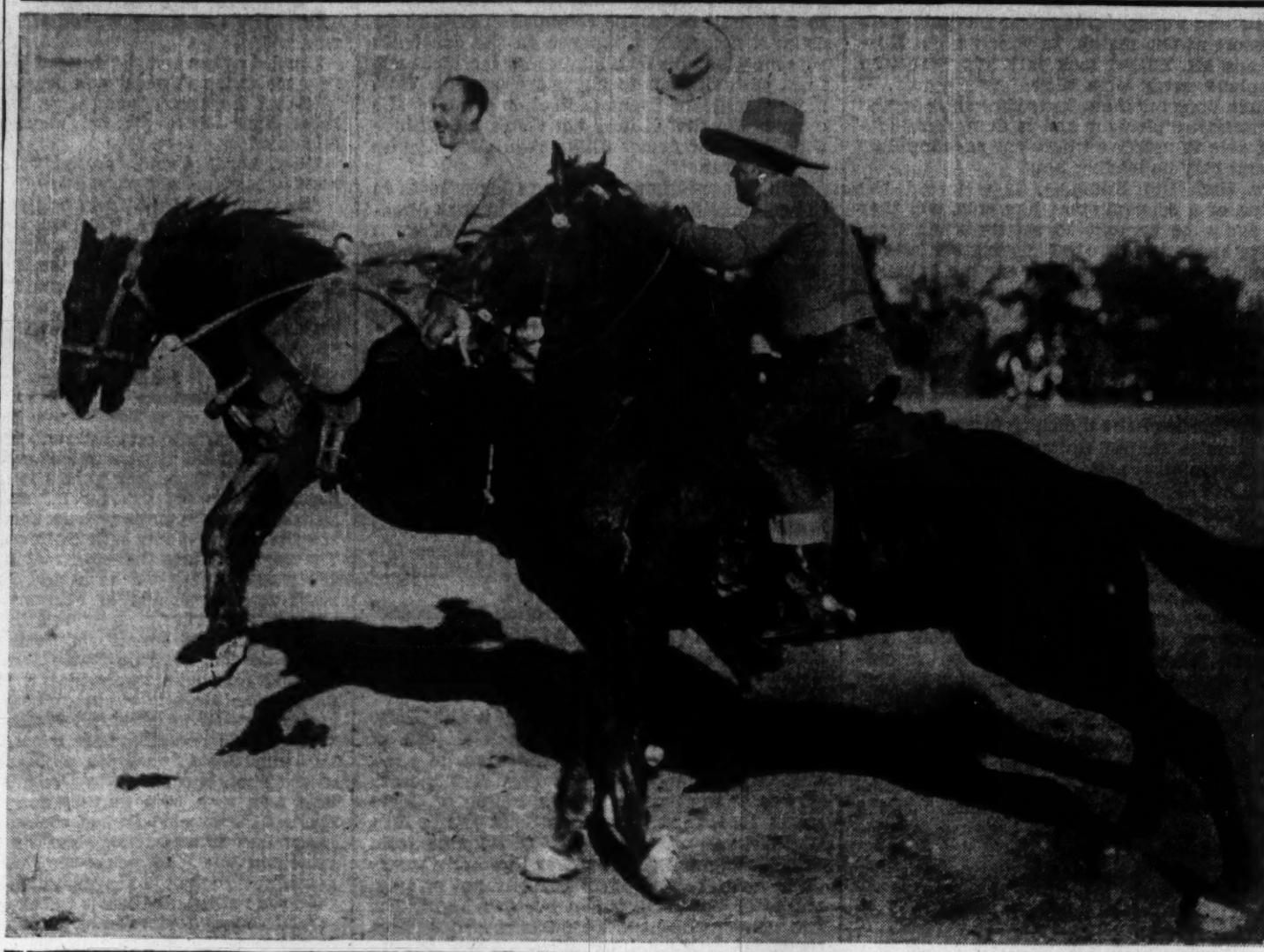
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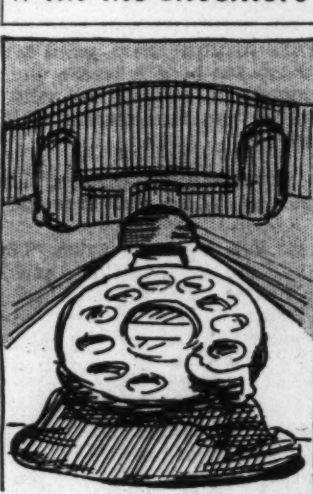
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Dial Light

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WOULDN'T it be a great conven-
ience if your bedside telephone
had a little attachment to illuminate
the dial at a moment's notice? It
would save you from that sleepy
groping for the light switch if you
are awakened and asked to take
down a telephone message. The idea
has been carried out by W. S. Baum,
of Kansas City, Mo., and he has been
given U. S. Patent No. 1961474, for
his invention.

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

Johnny was very hard on trousers.

One day, while shopping with a
friend his mother bought cloth for
a pair of trousers for Johnny, but
ordered a good bit more than
seemed necessary."Why do you get so much?" asked
the friend who was with her."Oh," was the reply, "this is for
reserved seats."

Acid Test

Mr. Bacon: "You should never
judge a man by his clothes, my
dear."Mrs. Bacon: "I never do. I always
judge him by his wife's clothes."—
Pearson's.

Good for Distance

"You've put too much postage on
this package, madam.""Gracious me! I only hope it won't
go too far."

Today's Limerick

An Englishman lived in his
brougham;His reason, 'tis fair to assougham,
Was that costs had increased,
While income had ceased—
It saved him the price of a rougham.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Should, Would, etc. (L. L. Y.)

The inquirer, who is charged with
much official correspondence, says
that the choice between the follow-
ing pairs of sentences sometimes
puzzles him:A1. It would be appreciated if you
will attend to the matter.A2. It will be appreciated if you
attend to the matter.B1. I should appreciate it if you will
attend to the matter.B2. I will appreciate it if you would
attend to the matter.Writers and speakers should take
care lest the question of incom-
patibility turn the clauses of
sentences against each other. A
proper agreement should be main-
tained between dependent or con-
ditional clauses and main clauses. In
other words, guard against a pro-
miscuous mixing of "will" and
"would," and of "shall" and
"should."In the first pair of examples, "A2"
manifests agreement. "A1" might be
recast to: "I would be grateful if
you would attend to the matter." For
purists, whose ears might be
offended at the repetition of
"would," the dependent clause could
be changed to "if you were to attend
to the matter," or "if you could
attend to the matter." The thought
might well be expressed thus: "Your
attention to this matter would be
appreciated."In the second pair of examples, nei-
ther fulfills the requirements of
perfect agreement. "B1" might
better read: "I should appreciate it
if you would for 'were to' attend
to the matter." "B2" might be re-
cast to: "I shall appreciate it if you
will attend to this matter" (or "ap-
preciate your attention to this
matter").

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science
Monitor are invited to share in this
column ideas that have brought supplies.
It is paid for each item accepted.]

Tree Planter

SEVERAL years ago a man, seeing
several small cedar trees grow-
ing on some waste land, dug up two
of them and transplanted them to
his front yard. A neighbor admired
them, and he procured and trans-
planted two for her, which also
thrived.During the recent depression, while
there was abundant time, this man
made several trips to the country
and procured a variety of small
trees and shrubs, planting them in
his back yard. He then solicited the
neighborhood, taking orders for
transplanting them. In this manner,
a modest and dubious income was
supplemented.

Mrs. J. V. R.

The Children's Corner

Three Other Bears

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ENOCH, Maybe and Touch-Me-
Not were three little bears who
lived in the depths of a great
forest with their mother and father.Now these are not the Three Bears
whom Goldilocks met. These are
three other bears, who had a very
nice mother, and a very nice daddy,
and very nice manners—very much
like yours.Enoch was the eldest of the three,
but he was not very big, even so. He
was a little round, brown cinnamon
bear, as roly-poly as a kitten. But
he was very "responsible."But first would you like to know
how Maybe and Touch-Me-Not got
their strange names?Maybe Bear, the second of the
three, was not always as cheerful
as he might have been. Sometimes
when his mother asked him to do
something, he would say grumpily
in his squeaky, bear's voice, "May-
be I will pretty soon."So his mother said to him, "My
dear little bear" (doesn't that sound
like your mother?) "My dear little
bear," she said, "that isn't the right
answer. When you are asked to do
something—and you know it is
something you ought to do—the
answer is, 'Yes, Mother, I will.'"
And she showed him just how to
smile as he said it.But Maybe Bear forgot the right
answer ever so many times until his
mother and brothers and daddy
looked to calling him "Maybe" just
to remind him. After that, he often
said, "Yes, I will." But his nickname
stuck to him.As for Touch-Me-Not, he was a
little bear who liked to keep his
toys all to himself. So much so, that
when his brothers or neighbors
came in to play, he would often go
off into a corner by himself and say,
"Don't touch my toys."One day somebody nicknamed
him, "Touch-Me-Not," which made
his mother smile at him lovingly
and tell him that it was time to
play with others and share his toys.He tried very hard—but his name
still stuck to him, too.Well, one warm summer day
Mother Bear came in to the cool
living room of their tree house and
said in a troubled voice, "There
doesn't seem to be any honey in the
house. Who will find some for me?"As usual, Enoch was the first bear
to answer and he shouted out, "I'll
go, Mother. Want to come along,
Touch-Me-Not?"But neither of his brothers
wanted to leave the nice cool room.
So Enoch set out alone. He went a
very long way, not knowing exactly
where he would find any honey, but
meaning to ask questions as he went
along. Finally he met a porcupine."Mr. Porcupine," he asked po-
litlely, "have you seen any beesabout who seemed to have any
honey?"Mr. Porcupine humped himself
into a prickly ball. "No," he
squeaked, "but you might ask Mr.
Fox." And the porcupine scuttled
then Enoch met a rabbit."Mr. Rabbit," he said, "do you
know where I can find some honey?"The rabbit wriggled his nose
thoughtfully. "First turn to the left,
second to the right, fifth to the right,
third to the left and go straight," he
said at last, but so hastily that all
the words ran together and sounded
very odd.Poor little Enoch! This was too
much for him. But his mother had
told him, when he didn't know what
to do, to sit very still and think. And
you remember, Enoch was very "re-
sponsible." So he sat down, right
there in the woods, and thought.But all he could seem to think of
was that he wished he were at home,
and the tears began to roll out. He
wiped them with his handkerchief
until it was quite damp and then as
it seemed too wet to put back in his
pocket, he laid it on the tree trunk
to dry. A few moments later, when
he tried to pick it off, he found it
was stuck to the tree! And what do
you suppose he found? He found
that his hanky was stuck to some-
thing that smelled very sweet and
good, so he put his tongue against
it—as a little roly-poly cinnamon
bear might, you know—and he found
that it was—Honey!"Honey," said Enoch wonderingly,
looking up at the tree—and sure
enough it was a hollow tree, and in-
side the bees had made their honey-
comb. So he picked off a good, big
piece, and thanked the bees—I think
he left them a note for they were not
at home at the moment—and started
off.Maybe and Touch-Me-Not came
running out when they heard Enoch
call and they all gathered round to
see the fine piece of honeycomb he
had brought. And after that supper
of buns and honey and milk, those
little brown, roly-poly, cinnamon
bears, curled up at their mother's
feet to hear a story.Quotation for
TodayADVERSITY has
the effect of elic-
iting talents, which
in prosperous cir-
cumstances, would
have lain dormant.

—HORACE

Camera Club
CommentsBy Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff
Photographer

"RIDE 'EM, COWBOY!" The

strained bodies and bulging
muscles, the evident interest of the
riders and the absence of camera
consciousness combine to make
this an excellent action picture.There was sufficient exposure,
as shown in the detail throughout
the picture even though made
against the light. There was nothing
in the background to detract from
the main point of interest; and the
neutral foreground results in all
one's interest centering on the
horses and riders, providing very
strong composition."Little Chief." There is so much
of the romantic associated with our
ideas of Indians

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Frontiers of Fear

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S phrase about Britain's frontier on the Rhine has captured not merely the House of Commons—which voted a 50 per cent increase in armament—but also the imagination of a world rapidly becoming air-minded. But are its implications fully perceived?

It is hailed as setting up a novel theory of national defense for Britain. Actually it is not so new. Why were British troops at Blenheim and Waterloo? Why was Britain a guarantor of Belgium's neutrality before the war? Why did Haig fight for every inch on the Somme? Because for decades Britain has sought to defend herself as far from home as possible. And has considered the channel ports her doorstep.

Of course the airplane introduces a new factor. But too much may be made of it. The British Isles are still islands. Like every other bit of territory they have become more vulnerable to that long-range gun called a bombing plane. And necessarily defense plans must take account of that fact. Yet the danger from the air has not increased overnight in a way to require such a revolution in British policy as many commentators are now discovering.

No revolution has taken place. But undoubtedly there is in London a new sense of Anglo-French solidarity, a new appreciation of Paris's plea for security. This change is due far less to the sudden development of any air menace than to the alarm and antipathy aroused by events in Germany and to a belief that efforts to organize peace are not succeeding. That alarm and that belief are hardly rocks upon which policy can be founded. A change in the German attitude would wash them away. And the French, if they exhibit their usual realism, will not build very high on an assumption that present British feeling will endure.

As to permanent policy, Mr. Baldwin has not so much announced a new concept as he has pictured an old one in terms of the air. We have a spectacular phrase from a most unspectacular man. But what a lovely toy for jingoes! There are those in every nation who would be glad to use the phrase as base for an expansive concept of national defense. Let nationalistic fears begin to stake out frontiers on any such lines and they would soon mix the map of Europe into a pretty pudding.

Switzerland, for instance, would border aerically on the Saone, the Moselle, the Danube and the Po. And if Britain's defense must begin at the Rhine, does Germany's start at the Humber and the Marne? And will Japan be endangered until she controls not merely Vladivostok but both banks of the Amur?

Of course Mr. Baldwin intended no such use to be made of his words. And the fact that he mentioned the Rhine was more significant as indicating the direction of possible attack than as measuring the distance to its base. Yet he was talking about airplanes. And if civilian populations get to thinking that their air frontiers reach to every place from which an aerial attack might be launched against them, one of two things will happen. Either they will turn in terror to armaments races such as we have not yet dreamed of or they will recognize that this sort of thing cannot go on and will really organize peace. Mr. Baldwin's picture is virtually that of neighbors pointing sixteen-inch guns over their back-yard fences.

Preposterous but tragic! It is really the old anomaly of overlapping claims and of one nation's "security" being its neighbor's insecurity. But perhaps putting wings on it will not only increase the overlapping but illustrate it more visibly and help the peoples to see just how preposterous it is. When frontiers of fear go so far afield, the position becomes intolerable unless we also enlarge the borders of friendship. While still retaining a right sense of nationalism we can extend our love and loyalty to fellow men beyond national boundaries. We can work toward the day when the Rhine will be no more a frontier than is the Hudson.

A Diplomatic Game

STRANGE things are happening these days in Russia. For some time just outside Moscow, Red Army cavalrymen mounted on spirited chargers and armed with long-handled mallets have been seen galloping up and down a grassy meadow mysteriously swishing at something apparently hiding in the grass. Their strenuous activities have caused tremendous excitement and factory workers on their way home have wondered if these horsemen were preparing for next Easter's maneuvers or whether some enemy had suddenly declared war and mobilization had begun.

But now it can be told. The first polo match ever played in Soviet Russia has recently taken place and these cavalrymen were practicing for it. To complete an almost incredible picture, United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt officiated as umpire.

Inquiries at the Foreign Office brought forth the admission that for months past Mr. Bullitt

and his personal secretary, Charles Thayer, have been teaching the Russians the fine points of this typical sport of the capitalists. Moreover, it has all been done with the consent and approval of War Commissar Voroshiloff! In fact, he and Foreign Commissar Litvinoff were spectators at the match, in which seven Russians and Mr. Thayer took part, and were seen to applaud every time a goal was scored. Is Comrade Voroshiloff awake to the subtle depths of American diplomacy and is Commissar Litvinoff able to perceive where our cunning Ambassador may be leading him?

Now that the Russians have tasted the delights of a colorful sport like polo, will they ever again be content to satisfy their competitive instincts with rivet-driving contests or the snappy sport of seeing who can most quickly master a tractor's steering wheel?

Today polo. Tomorrow perhaps some other concession to capitalism. And then *chi sa?*

Communism in Strikes

HOW much of the difficulty in recent labor disputes in the United States is due to Communist agitation? No categorical answer can be given, for such agitation does not always sail openly under its own colors. Probably its influence has been greater indirectly than directly. Radical leadership in certain labor groups has successfully "bored from within" for a time by dissembling its Communist purposes and has sometimes forced regular union officials into radical positions, but American labor has always deserted revolutionary leadership once its character became known.

This subject is much mooted in the critical strike of truck drivers and produce handlers which brought Minneapolis under martial law for a week. There were loud charges of Communist activity in the San Francisco strike and some intimations of it in the threatened—but averted—steel strike.

Industry cannot be blamed for not wishing to deal with strike leaders if they are really Communists. For this means that their object in striking is not primarily even to obtain better working conditions but rather to foster a class revolution and to foment dispute after dispute to that end. Nevertheless, management sometimes gains by meeting and hearing such agitators, for often the foolishness of their demands has thus been made clear to the workers.

Especially will it gain by meeting and hearing the representatives actually chosen by labor as contemplated in the Recovery Act. Employers in Minneapolis proclaim that they will not "sell out the city" by dealing with what they term the "Communist leaders" of the strike there. Gov. Floyd B. Olson, however, brands the Citizens' Alliance as "a small clique of men who hate all organized labor and are determined to crush it," and adds, "I do not agree with you that the plea for a living wage by a family man receiving only \$12 a week is answered by calling that man a Communist."

Attempting to discredit all labor organization by throwing a red blanket over it is as destructive as trying to blacken all capitalists with the practices of a few. Organization is as natural in labor as it is in business. According to some historians it traces back to before the Revolutionary War, so it will fairly well qualify for 100 per cent Americanism.

Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, said recently, "Until the right of the older established unions to represent their *bona fide* members is freely acknowledged by employers, they are hampered in any effort to destroy the labor racketeer whose most helpful ally is the employer who refuses to deal with an honest union of his employees."

No doubt it is difficult for employers to bring themselves to listen to one of those shadowy individuals who they suspect is a Communist and who they believe does not actually speak for any real number of their employees. The quickest and surest way of resolving the latter question of what representation employees want is through the elections conducted by government labor boards.

The best rule would seem to be for management to meet these chosen representatives, whoever they may be and whatever patience it may require.

Radical leadership will have little appeal in industries where workers receive not only a fair deal but also enough contact with management to know it is a fair deal.

Burned-Out Lamps

AFTER two years of litigation over charges for electric current, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission handed down a decision the other day that at first glance looked like a clear-cut victory for the consumers. Yet the commission seemed in some sort of conflict itself when, after ordering a one-half-cent per kilowatt hour reduction for the customers of the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company, effective Sept. 1, it almost nullified this relief by ordering the company to abandon its policy of free light-bulb distribution. So from the standpoint of dollars and cents in the consumers' pockets, virtually nothing has been accomplished.

Of interest to all utility executives, however, is the commission's professed theory that "reduced rates increase consumption which in turn make it possible further to cut rates." Certainly the tendency throughout the country seems stronger to gauge every action of utilities by the question, "Will it increase consumption?" In the electricity business, probably more than in any other, sales volume reacts quickly toward lower rates. It is for the interest of the public, then, as well as utility stockholders that this goal be advanced.

Consumers wonder if the commission had this goal in mind when it abolished free lamps. Presumably this practice was one of those things helping to boost rates since it costs the company \$500,000 yearly. At the same time, free lamps undoubtedly encouraged consumption. The man who equips his home completely with lamps that cost him nothing uses more electricity than the one who buys his own.

In view of the commission's professed policy, it apparently gambles on the possibility that a slightly lower rate will invigorate electricity

sales more than free lamp bulbs. Actually, the policy of distributing free bulbs is becoming obsolete, the Edison company having been one of the few to maintain it. Yet, in granting the average domestic customer a saving of \$1.50 or so a year in rates, the commission saddles an equal if not greater expense on the consumer who must buy his own lamps and sacrifices one form of invitation to buy more current. Even more significant is the indication given by the commission that it does not think the nationwide drive for firmer utility regulation applies to Massachusetts.

Still, there is hope for future lower rates in the commission's rulings. A step in that direction was the order that capitalization, upon which rates are based, should be substantially reduced.

Wives of Great Men

LONGFELLOW did not write it quite that way, but he might have said, "Wives of great men often remind us we can make our lives sublime." The contemporary method is to succeed their husbands in office. It has happened before in the United States, and now it is reported that Mrs. Langer, wife of former Gov. William A. Langer of North Dakota, recently deposed after conviction on a federal charge, has been named by loyal Langer followers as Republican nominee for Governor, to make the campaign this autumn.

What might be called "election by descent" can scarcely be considered a tradition in American politics, but it has occurred in state and national governments more than ten times in the last fifteen years.

There had been thirteen women in the House of Representatives prior to March 4, 1933, of whom eight were there as the wives of their husbands. Aside from one day of honorary service in the Senate by Mrs. Felton of Georgia in 1931, the first woman Senator was Mrs. Hattie Caraway, widow of the Senator from Arkansas, who served out her husband's unexpired term, beginning in the autumn of 1931, and later was reelected in her own right. The two women who have served as governors, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming and Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas, both assumed office originally to serve the unexpired portions of their husbands' terms.

The thought emerges from any consideration of women in public office that merit should be the determining quality in their selection, even as with men. Wives of public officials may be as well qualified as their husbands to serve, but a realistic view of politics compels the admission that qualification is of less interest to those who sponsor the election of wives than is the political prestige associated with the names they bear. It would be a mistake to permit either such practical politics or sentimental considerations to fasten upon the nation any such thing as the "custom" of automatically electing wives to fill the unexpired terms of their husbands.

Women have very real gifts to bring to public administration, but in the few years since they have had the franchise there has been hardly time for them to learn what and how they might contribute most to the general welfare in the United States. When sentimentalism and the small-bore variety of politics can be supplanted in women's thinking, to say nothing of men's, by a desire for sound and efficient administration, women will come to occupy not only a more prominent niche in government, but a more useful one. It is, as Mrs. Roosevelt has said, up to the women.

The Casual Day

And today all the world is hoping that Germany will hold the "Hindenburg Line."

Those memorial elms cut down to allow a better view of a billboard in Chattanooga, Tenn., cannot be replaced. But the advertising company involved in this uncivic venture has agreed under pressure of public opinion to plant other full-sized trees in their places. Manufacturers of products advertised on billboards should demand assurance that their names will not be emblazoned, as they were in this case, where they will attract public ill will. It pays to advertise your product. But it doesn't pay to advertise your utter disregard for everything except advertising.

City officials will swim in Coney Island waters on Sunday to prove that the beach is not polluted, a report from New York says. But to politicians of the opposite party, this may seem to prove that it is.

TO A HEADLINE WRITER
Be-you-ess for a bus is all right.
But of all our phonetic misuses,
The worst—in this newsreader's sight—
Comes of spelling its plural as buses.

French leaders—and no doubt many of the French people—were glad to hear a British voice of importance stating that the Rhine is now Great Britain's Continental frontier. The Rhine is France's frontier, also. As a result of this development in the British attitude, French security is considered nearer to realization than it has been in some time. It should be observed that "security" in this case has been made more secure by a recognition of certain common interests between two countries. What would recognition of the broader common interests which exist between all countries contribute to world security?

From G. A.:
RETROSPECT
He'd climbed so far,
Achieved so much,
Won honors and adventures rare—
We asked him to look back and tell
What memory he least could spare.

What purple deputing,
What signal peak,
What thrill of romance, would he say?
"The highest moment of my life
Was sprawled atop a load of hay!"

"But my particular complaint," says a commuter in a letter to a New York paper, "is about the empty taxicabs which pass along the east side of Madison Avenue in a steady stream, . . . blocking all pedestrian and much motor traffic."

"Your particular complaint!" we seem to hear the owners of said empty cabs rejoicing. C. W. M.

Lupe Celebrates Neighbor Day

"SEÑORA," queried my little Mexican maid one morning as I was taking the last page of a story out of my typewriter, "you not busy now, no?"

I smiled at her and she dropped into a low chair near me with a calendar and pencil in her hands. "Señora," she began, "one theeng I not like about thees house—there are not enough theenges to celebrate."

"Now, Lupe," I said, "do not tell me that you want to bake another pecan cake—"

"No," answered Lupe, "only cookies today, in case company she are come. When Cinco de Mayo come for celebrate Mexican Independence, all gather in San Pedro Park, and for three days in May we have beautiful time celebrate with music in band and merry-go-round, hot tamales, dancing in high-heeled slippers and soda water. Now there is nothing to celebrate."

"Why, Lupe," I answered her laughingly, "it seems to me that we are celebrating something every week."

"Oh, Señora," she remonstrated, "not even every month, and I am ashamed to look calendar in face. I count from September when the school she are begin. Here is red day for Labor Day for beeg parade; for next month we have Columbus Day for sail the ocean blue in 1492; in November we have Thanksgiving Day; December, we have the little Christmas; January, we have New Year's Day for make resolutions, and in February—oh, Señora, thees little month es *may* fine with Señor George Washington, who crossed the Delaware to be the Father of Our Country; Señor Abraham Lincoln, who split rails but not want thees country split, and Señor Valentine, who—who gave hees little boy bow and arrow—all to celebrate; March, 2d, we have Texas Independence Day; April, 21st, is San Jacinto Day, when Santa Anna, who call himself Napoleon of the West, is captured by General Houston and hees men with beeg hurrah—oh, yes, and April Fool's Day, for give Ramon cookies with salt on heem; Decoration Day for May; the 19th for black peoples in June; then comes the Fourth of July for peecnec with flag; but in August there is nothing—Do you not theenk thees is bad shame?"

"Well, Lupe," I consoled her, "you can pick a day to celebrate in August and you can have your brother, José, and your friends, Ramon and Dolores, come to the garden to eat fresh figs, watermelon or ice cream."

"Garden! Thees house should be ashamed of thees garden which are not fixed up for party. I tell thees to my José last week and he say, 'Well, Lupe, we will give you Señora fine surprise and feex up her garden for party. We will trim the honeysuckle around the summer house, paint white the trunks of all trees—the beeg huisache and mesquite and all the laurels and retamas and paint red the tables and benches and then streeng electric lights between trees.'"

"That would be splendid, Lupe," I responded, "but have you counted up what it would cost to do all this?"

"Oh, yis, Señora," she giggled, "I have count my money and she are one dollar and four cents; José have over three dollar which he earn for seeng with guitar, Ramon have feesty cents which he get for cutting grass and Dolores tend baby thees week for some to put in with us; oh, yis, and Señor Pedro Morales, who live next door to us, already promise to lend hees ladder and help streeng lights."

"That is fine," I commended her, "but, Lupe, you must not spend your money on my garden. I will pay for the lights and paint and you can buy yourself a ribbon or some perfume with your money."

"Then it will not be surprise," argued Lupe.

"Oh, yes," I assured her, "it is already a beautiful surprise that you want to get my garden looking pretty."

"I have already peck the first pretty Saturday in August for celebrate," announced Lupe, "and all the neighbors are coming."
"All the neighbors!" I ejaculated, amazed at this news.

"Oh, yis, Señora," she replied nonchalantly, "it are happen like thees: When Señora Ole King Cole made a fine party—"

"What name did you say?" I interrupted.

"Señora Ole King Cole," she answered. "You see, I not know all the names of thees peoples on thees street and so I name them out of ole Goose Book with fenny pictures in your library. When Señora Ole King Cole give fine garden party with lights and watermelon, pretty dresses and games, I stop by there when she are boss electric man and ask her eef I can help and she say she suppose so eef I come early with apron, and then I tell her that she can also get my browther, José, to seeng with guitar like seelver bird. She get down off of ladder, where she twine roses on lattice, and ask my name and how much. Afterward, Señora, I want to put red pepper on watermelon because she not ask you to party. Instead, I say to her, 'Why you not invite my beautiful Señora to such fine party?' She say that you are too high tone to mix with neighbors, and Señor Ole King Cole, who laugh with jolly ho-ho, say you are too busy click typewriter for editors to care about neighbors."

"Señora, my tongue get hot with fire, but I only say nicelike, 'You not know how my Señora is on inside of heart. Last week when we make beeg cake for celebrate, she look at heem and tell me that she meet Old Mother Hubbard at bakery and she say she have not had cake in her house for six months, then she tell me how I like take the cake to her and let her celebrate instead of us. At first I not like eet. Then when I take heem with pink roses and ferns around heem and five little Mother Hubbards smell at box and clap hands, then I very glad."

"Then Señora Ole King Cole pull hees nose and say, 'So that is where they get cake. I saw thees children having a tea party in their yard and I say to my partner as we walk home that thees man who ask for more wages should be more economical at home.' Then Señora Ole King Cole say to heem that she theenk he could raise the wages a little and that I could take them some watermelon from the party and Señor Ole King Cole said that he guess he would do that the next day."

"So, Señora, when I see that they are good inside, too, then I tell them that my Señora is going to give beeg party and ask all the neighbors as soon as my browther, José, and I have feex the garden. Señor Ole King Cole weenk hees eye and tell me that eef we need a helping hand he is pretty good at trimming hedges and Señora Ole King Cole say that she have lots of folding tables and chairs which we can borrow."

Lupe turned her calendar over and glanced at a list she had made.

"Señora, José will seeng for you and Dolores' Aunt Carmencita will dance beautiful Spanish dance and borrow my shawl which my Abuela—my grandmother in Mexico—have give me. I theenk eef we get watermelons from Señor Horner, who live on corner and have beeg store on Acquia Street, that he put them in hees ice house to get cold for us, then he will come to party with beeg smile—"

"But, Lupe—" I interposed.

"Oh, Señora, they are all very much pleased. Those two fenny old maids which I call Miss Muffet and Mary, Mary Quize Contrary theenk eet es a fine secret. Old Widow Cross Patch even smiled, so I may have to change her name, and Señora Jack Spratt say that she have always wanted to breeng you some homemade bread, because she likes your stories about the old woman who keeps a bakery, but that she have not dare breeng eet yet. I told her that we are very, very hungry for the kind of bread which I smell when I pass by her house going home and she gave me a slice all warm with butter and honey on it."

"Well, Lupe," I said, making up my mind to enjoy the situation, "I think you had better have your mother make over my flowered chiffon for you to wear to the party."

Her eyes shone. "Señora," she exclaimed, "eef you would only tell me when is your birthday, we would celebrate that, too!" She waited a moment, and when I did not reply, she said with a happy sigh, "So when I peck the first pretty Saturday in August for Neighbor Day, you like it, yis?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

American Notes of a European Lecturer

EVERY foreigner who comes to the United States is told that the East—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, the cities he usually visits—do not represent the real America. The Middle West, it is said, is wholly different and is the most influential section of the country. Then we are told that each one of the forty-eight states has its own well-defined character which makes it different from, and in the eyes of its citizens, better than any other state.

Yet when I visited the Middle West for the first time recently, after many visits to other parts of the country, I was struck not by the differences from, but by the resemblances to, the America I already knew. The cities are built in the same way, with groups of tall office buildings in the centers and quantities of private residences sprawling over the vast areas almost until they reach other cities. There are the same hotels, their lobbies crowded with jocular commercial travelers; the same beauty parlors for beautifying already ravishing stenographers, the same standardized food served by the same standardized waiters, the same public libraries in charge of the same kind of women attired in the latest fashions. Above all, in every city of the Middle West you meet, as in those of the East, the same little group of highly cultured, charming, hospitable persons who seem so detached from the life around them, especially the political life.

Then there is the same love of lectures—that was why I was there. One city where I had been invited to speak was being subjected to the most intensive lecture treatment I have ever come across. A whole staff of speakers, American and foreign, had been let loose on the devoted inhabitants and told to do their ruthless worst. Each lecturer was to repeat each of his lectures for five nights of each week in five different "neighborhoods" and the city was dredged, street by street, lest some of the citizens should escape the treatment. And, as if the resident staff were not enough, once a week an outside speaker was called in to address a city-wide forum, which the whole population was expected to attend. I do not know if penalties were inflicted for nonattendance, but I strongly suspect that they would have been favored by the promoters of the lectures.

With regard to world problems, I found the Middle West as alert and interested as the East. The real difference is not one of place, but of time. Twenty-five years ago foreign affairs, to the im-

mense majority of Americans, were matters of mere curiosity, whereas today the people of Keokuk, Iowa, realize as do those of Boston, Mass., that even the vagaries of the Polish Corridor or the Saar or Manchuria may have "repercussions" (to use an odious post-war expression) even in the United States, and that therefore Keokuk, as well as Boston, must learn all about them. Hence the lectures.

One encounters the same interest in religious activities throughout the Continent, and this applies to Canada as much as to the United States. Everywhere one finds interest in the religions of other peoples and climes. I was told of a Canadian of Scottish origin who, after retiring from business, took to traveling abroad and began by visiting Italy. On being asked on his return what had struck him most in that country, he replied: "The slow progress of Presbyterianism."

In spite of all the criticisms which one hears of recent American business methods, one does come across cases of genuine commercial candor. Thus on the wall of a large industrial plant I read the following: "The Smith Brown Furniture Manufacturing Company, Inc.—Antiques." LUTIG VILLARI.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Biblical Way Applied Today

WE ARE trying to help the farmers, and have spent billions for that purpose.

When all the time it was interest at exorbitant rates and taxes that were crushing the very life out of the people, destroying the great purchasing power of the farmers of the nation. Yea and creating great unrest.

When the Government at Washington can hire more money than it needs, at less than 3 per cent interest, why in heaven's name did it not do, what it is now trying to do so inadequately and tardily, loan money on lands, worth loaning upon, not at 5, 6 or higher interest, but at 3½ per cent?

The Republican administrations tried to raise prices and spent \$500,000,000 in trying to do so, when it ought to have been spent in building "great storehouses" to store these surpluses against "the lean years."

Against these storehouses, warehouses, it could have loaned small sums, as the money was really needed.

Think these things over soberly and carefully, yea and prayerfully.

It is not too late to go back to first principles, principles which time has tested and that God has blessed.—LEWIS P. THAYER in Burlington, (Vt.) Daily News.